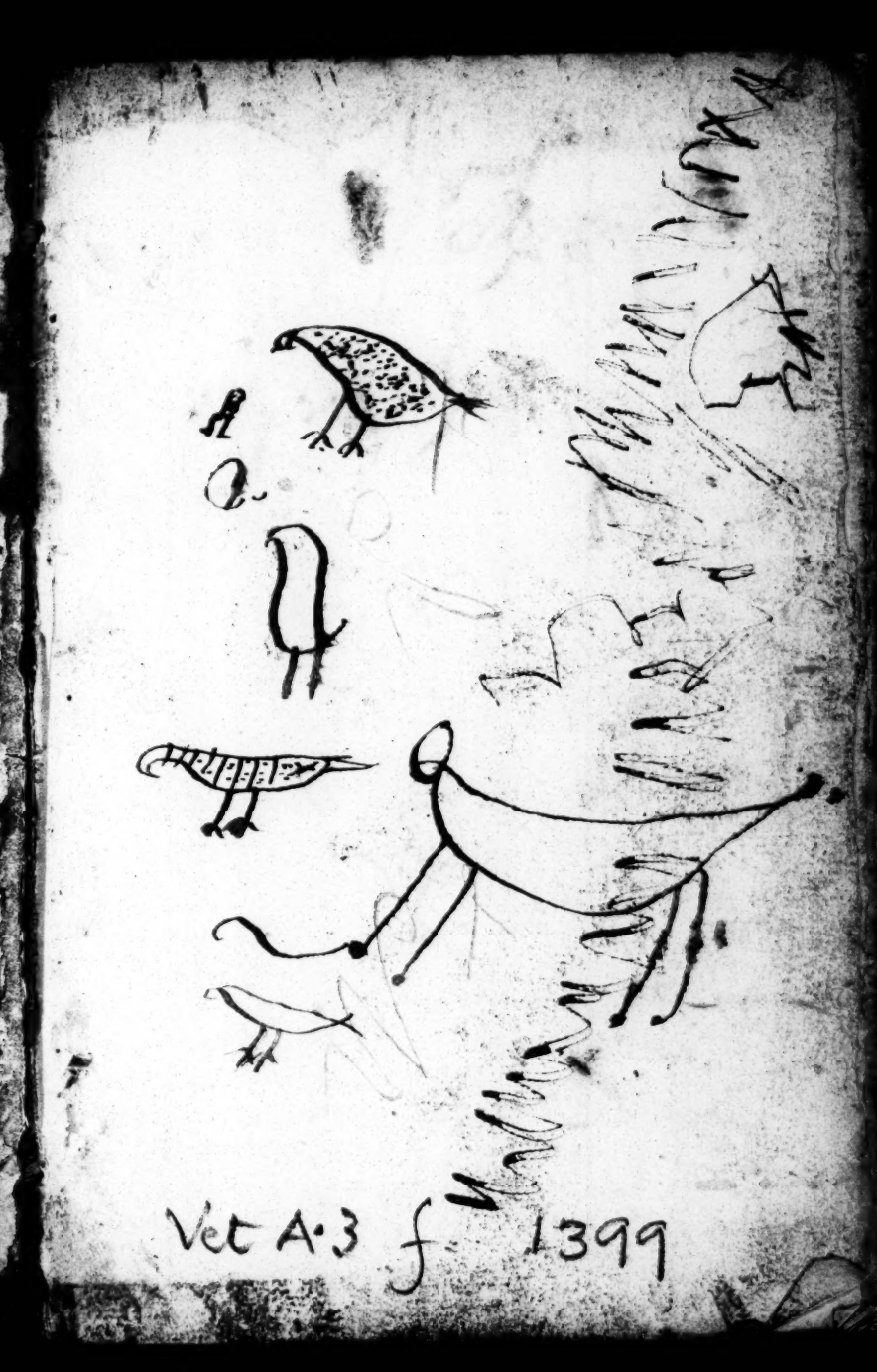
The Right Honble. John
Earl of Strathmore

The Right Honble. John
Earl of Strathmore



Vet A·3 f. 139

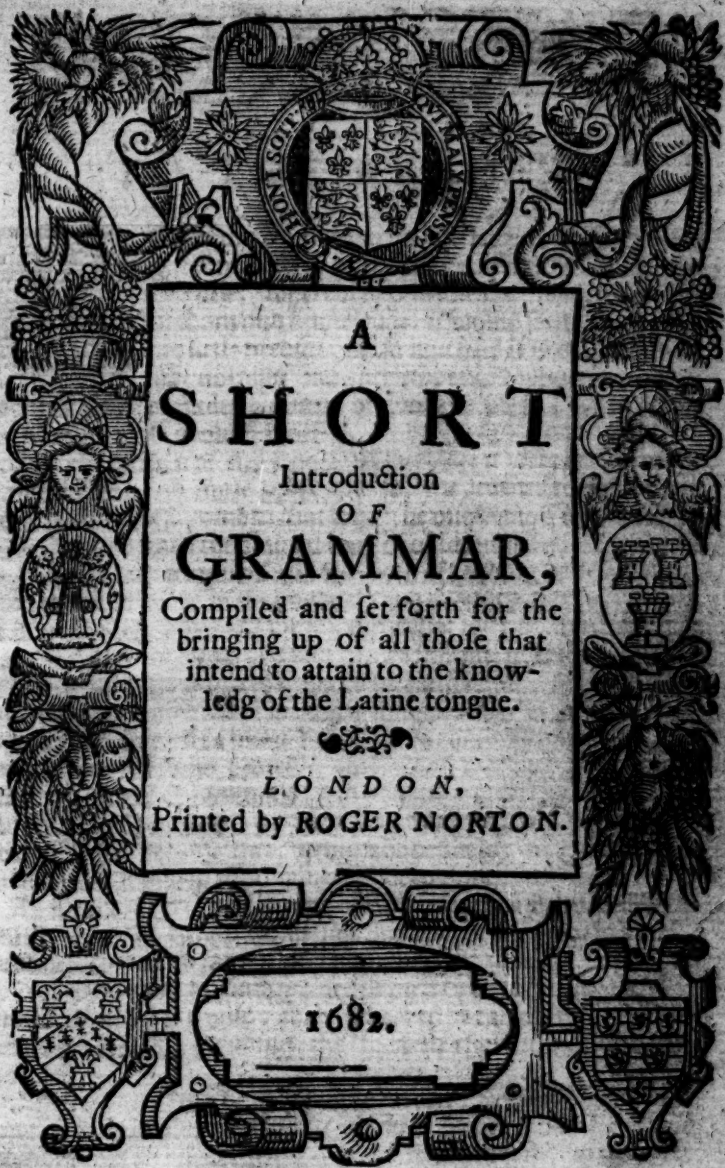
Bought from A. Rankin

£12

[Lily (William)]

Not in Wing

A



A SHORT Introduction OF GRAMMAR,

Compiled and set forth for the bringing up of all those that intend to attain to the knowledg of the Latine tongue.

LONDON,
Printed by ROGER NORTON.

1682.

BODLEIAN
P
15 APR 1965
LIBRARY

A

SHORT

Introduction

OF

GRAMMAR:

Compiled and fet forth for the

bringing up of all thofe that

intend to attain to the know-

ledg of the Latine tongue.

LONDON,

Printed by ROGER NORTON.

1582.

TO THE READER.

TO exhort every man to the learing of Grammar that intendeth to attain to the understanding of the tongues, (wherein is contained a great treasure of wisdom and knowledge) it would seem much vain and little needful; for so much as it is to be known, that nothing can surely be ended whose beginning is either feeble or faulty; and no building be perfect when as the foundation and ground-work is ready to fall, and unable to uphold the burden of the frame. Wherefore it were better for the thing it self, and more profitable for the learner to understand how he may best come to that which he ought most necessarily to have; and to learn the plainest way of obtaining that which must be his best and certainest guide, both of reading and speaking, than to fall in doubt of the goodness and necessity thereof: which I doubt whether he shall more lament that lacketh, or esteem that hath it: and whether he shall oftner stumble at trifles, and be deceived in light matters, when he hath it not; or judge truly and faithfully of divers weighty things when he hath it. The which hath seemed to many very hard to compass aforetime, because that they who professed this art of teaching Grammar, did teach divers Grammars, and not one: and if by chance they taught one Grammar, yet they did it diversly, and so could not do it all best; because there is but one best, not only in every thing, but also in the manner of every thing.

As for the diversity of Grammars, it is well and profitably taken away by the Kings Majesties wisdom; who foreseeing the inconvenience, and favourably provided the remedy, caused one kind of Grammar by sundry learned men to be diligently drawn, and so to be set out only, every where to be taught for the use of learners, and for avoiding the hurt in changing of School-masters.

The variety of teaching is divers yet, and always will be, for that every School-master liketh that he knoweth, and seeth not the use of that he knoweth not, and therefore judgeth that the most

sufficient way which he seeth to be the readiest mean, and perfectest kind, to bring a learner to have a through knowledge therein.

Wherefore it is not amiss, if one seeing by tryal an easier and readier way than the common sort of teachers do, would say what he hath proved, and of the commodity allowed: that others not knowing the same, might by experience prove the like, and thon by proof reasonably judge the like: not thereby excluding the better way when it is found: but in the mean season forbidding the worse.

The first and chiefest point is, that the diligent Master make not the Schollar hast too much, but that he in continuance and diligence of teaching, make him to rehearse so, that while he hath not perfectly that which is behind, he suffer him not to go forward: for this posting hast overthroweth and hurteth a great sort of wits, and casteth them into an amazedness when they know not how they shall either go forward or backward, but stick fast, as one plunged and cannot tell what to do or which way to turn him: and then the Master thinketh the Schollar to be a dullard: and the Schollar thinketh the thing to be uneasie, and too hard for his wit: and the one hath an evil opinion of the other, when oftentimes it is neither, but in the kind of teaching. Wherefore the best and chiefest point thoroughly to be kept, is, that the Schollar have in mind so perfectly that which he hath learned, and understand it so, that not only it be not a stop for him, but also a light and helpe unto the rehearse that followeth. This shall be to Masters ease, and the childs incouraging; when the one shall see his labour take good effect, and thereby in teaching be less troubled, and the other shall think the thing the easier, and so with more gladnes be ready to go about the same.

In going forward, let him have of every declension of Noums and conjugation of Verbs, so many several examples, as they passe them, that it may seem to the School-master, no word in the Latin tongue to be so hard for that part, as the Schollar shall not be able profitably to enter into the forming thereof. And surely the multitude of examples (if the easiest and commonest be taken first, and so come to the stranger and harder) must needs bring this profit withall, that the Schollar shall best understand, and soonest conceive the reason of the rules, and best be acquainted with the fashion of the tongue. Wherein it is profitable, not only that he can orderly decline his Noun and his Verb; but every way forward, backward, by cases, by persons; that neither case of

Noun,

Noun, nor person of Verb can be required, that he cannot without stop or study tell. And untill this time I count not the Scholler perfect, nor ready to goe any further till he hath this already.

This when he can perfectly doe / and hath learned every part not by rote, but by reason, and is more cunning in the understanding of the thing, than in rehearsing of the words (which is not past a quarter of a years diligence, or very little more to a painfull and diligent man, if the Scholler have a meen wit) then let him passe to the Concords, to know the agreement of parts among themselves, with like way and diligence as is afore described.

Wherein plain and sundry examples, and continual rehearsal of things learned, and especially the daily declining of a Verb, and turning him into all fashions, shall make the great and heavy labour so easie and so pleasant for the framing of sentences, that it will be rather a delight unto them, that they be able to do well, than pain in searching of an unused, and unacquainted thing.

When these Concords be well known unto them / (and easie and pleasant pain / if the fore ground be well & thoroughly beaten in) let them not continue in learning of the rules orderly / as they lye in their Syntax, but rather learn some pretty book, wherein is contained not only the eloquence of the tongue, but also a good plain lesson of honesty and godlinesse, and thereof take some little sentence as it lyeth, and learn to make the same first out of English into Latine, not seeing the book or construing it there upon. And if there fall any necessary rule of the Syntax to be known, then to learn it as the occasion of the sentence giveth cause that day; which sentence once made well, and as nigh as may be with the words of the book, then to take the book and construe it, and so shall he be less troubled with the parsing of it, and easily carry his lesson in mind.

And although it was said before, that the Scholar should learn but a little at once, it is not meant that when the Master hath heard them a while, he should let them alone (for that were more negligence for both parts) but I would all their time they be at school they should never be idle, but alwaies occupied in a continuall rehearsing and looking back again to those things they have learned / and be more bound to keep well their old / than to take forth any new.

Thus if the Master occupy them, he shall see a little lesson take a great deal of time; and diligently enquiring and examining of the parts and the rules / not to be done so quickly & speedily as it

might be thought to be; within a while, by this use, the Scholar shall be brought to a good kind of readinesse of making, to the which if there be adioyned some use of speaking (which must necessarily be had) he shall be brought past the wearisome bitternesse of his learning.

A great help to further this readinesse of making & speaking, shall be, if the Master give him an English book, and cause him ordinarily every day to turn some part into Latine. This exercise cannot be done without his rules, and therefore doth stablish them, and ground them surely in his mind for readinesse, and maketh him more able to speak suddenly, whensoever any present occasion is offered for the same. And it doth help his learning more a great deale to turn out of English into Latin, then on the contrary.

Furthermore, we see many can understand Latine, that cannot speake it, and when they reade the Latine word in the book, can tell you the English thereof at any time; but when they have laid away their book / they cannot contrariwise tell you for the English the Latine again, whensoever you will ask them. And therefore this exercise helpeth this sore well, and maketh those words which he understandeth, to be readier by use unto him / and so perfecteth him in the tongue hand somely.

These precepts well kept, will bring a man clean past the use of this Grammar-book, and make him as ready as his book, and so meet to further things; whereof it were out of season to give precepts here. And therefore this may be for this purpose, enough, which to good School-masters, and skilfull, is not so needful; to other meaner and lesse practised it may be not only worth the labour of reading, but also of the using.

The Latine lettres are thus written.

The Capital letters.

ABCDEFGHIKLMNOP
QRSTVUXYZ.

ABCDEFGHIKLMNOP
QRSTVUXYZ.

The ſmall letters.

abcdefghiklmnopqr
ſstvuxyz.

abcdefghiklmnopqr
ſstvuxyz.

Letters are divided into Vowels and Conſonants.

A vowel is a letter which maketh a full and perfect ſound of it ſelf; and there are five in number: namely *a, e, i, o, u*; whereunto is added the Greek vowell *y*.

A conſonant is a letter which muſt needs be ſounded with a vowell; as *b* with *e*. And all the letters, except the vowels, are Conſonants.

A ſyllable is the pronouncing of one letter or more with one breath: as, *A-ve*.

A Diphthong is the ſound of two vowels in one ſyllable; and of them there be four in number, namely, *æ, œ, au, eu*; whereunto is added *ei*: as *Æneas, cœna, audio, eage, hei*.

Inſtead of *æ*, & *œ*, we commonly do pronounce *e*

The Greek letters are thus written.

The Capital letters. ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤ
ΥΦΧΨΩ

The ſmall letters. α β γ δ ε ζ η ϑ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ
τ υ φ χ ψ ω.

PRAECATIO.

DOmine Pater, cœli ac terræ Effector, qui liberaliter tribuis ſapientiam omnibus eam cum fiduciâ abs te petentibus, exorna ingenii mei bonitatem, quam cum cæteris naturæ viribus mihi infudiſti, lumine divinæ gratiæ tuæ; ut non modo quæ ad cognoſcendum te & Servatorem noſtrum Dominum Jeſum valeant intelligam, ſed etiam ità mente & voluntate perſequar, & indies benignitate tuâ, tum doctrinâ tum pietate proficiam, ut qui efficis omnia in omnibus, in me reſplendeſcere dona tua facias, ad gloriam ſempiternam immortalis Majeſtatis tuæ. AMEN.

A PRAYER.

OAlmighty Lord and merciſull Father / Maker of heaven and earth / which of thy free liberality giveſt wiſedom abundantly to all that with faith and full aſſurance aſk it of thee / beautiſie by the light of thy heavenly grace the towardneſſe of my wit / the which with all powers of nature thou haſt powred into me; that I may not onely underſtand thoſe things which may effectually bring me to the knowledge of thee and the Lord Jeſus our Saviour / but alſo with my whole heart and will / conſtantly follow the ſame / and receive daily increaſe through thy bountiful goodneſſe towards me as well in good life as doctrine: ſo that thou which worketh all things in all creatures / mayſt make thy gratious benefits ſhine in me / to the endleſſe glorie and honour of thine immortall Majeſtie. So be it.

AN

AN INTRODUCTION OF the eight parts of LATINE ſpeech.

IN ſpeech be theſe eight parts following:

Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle,	declined.	Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection,	undeclined.

Of a NOUN.

A Noun is the name of a thing that may be ſeen, felt, heard, or underſtood: as the Name of my hand in Latine, is manus: the name of an houſe, is domus: the name of goodneſſe, is bonitas. A Noun.

Of Nouns, ſome be Subſtantives, and ſome be Adjectives. Nouns of two ſorts.

A Noun Subſtantive is that ſtandeth by himſelf, and requireth not another word to be joyned with him to ſhew his ſignification: as, Homo, *a man*. And it is declined with one article; as, Hic magiſter, *a maſter*: or elſe with two at the moſt; as, Hic & hæc parens, *a father or mother*. A Noun Subſtantive.

A Noun Adjective in reaſon of ſignification, but requireth to be joyned with another word: as, Bonus, *Good*, Pulcher, *Fair*. And it is declined either with three terminations: as, Bonus, bona, bonum: or elſe with three articles: as, Hic hæc & hoc felix, *Happy*, Hic & hæc Levis, & hoc leve, *Light*. A Noun Adjective.

A Noun Subſtantive either is Proper to the thing that it betoketh: as, Eduardus is my proper name: or elſe is common to more: as, Homo, is a common name to all men. Two kinds of Nouns Subſtantives.

Num-

Numbers of Nouns.

IN Nouns be two Numbers, the Singular and the Plurall. The Singular number speaketh but of one: as, Lapis, *a stone*. The Plurall number speaketh of more then one: as, Lapides, *stones*.

Cases of Nouns.

NOuns be declined with six cases, Singularly and Plurally: the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative and the Ablative.

Nominative case. The Nominative case commeth before the Verb, and answereth to this question, Who, or What: as, Magister docet, *The Master teacheth.*

Genitive. The Genitive case is known by this token *Of*, and answereth to this question, whose, or where of: as, Doctrina Magistri, *The learning of the Master.*

Dative. The Dative case is known by this token *To*, and answereth to this question, To whom, or to what: as, Do librum Magistro; *I give a book to the Master.*

Accusative The Accusative case followeth the Verb, and answereth to this question, whom or what: as, Amo Magistrum, *I the Master.*

Vocative. The Vocative case is known by calling or speaking to: as, O Magister, *O Master.*

Ablative. The Ablative case is commonly joyned with Prepositions serving to the Ablative case: as De Magistro, *Of the Master.* Coram Magistro, *Before the Master.*

Also In, With, Through For, From By, and Than, after the Comparative degree, besigns of the Ablative case.

Arti-

Articles.

Articles are borrowed of the Pronoun, and be-t hus declined:

Singulariter.	*Nominat. hic, hæc, hoc.*	Pluraliter.	*Nominat. hi, hæ, hæc.*
	Genitivo hujus.		*Gen. horum, harum.*
	Dativo huic.		*Dat. his.* (*horum.*
	Accuſ. hunc, hanc, hoc.		*Accuſ. hos, has, hæc.*
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Ablativo hoc, hac, hoc.		*Ablativo his.*

Genders of Nouns.

GEnders of Nouns be ſeven: the Maſculine the Feminine, the Neuter, the Commune of two, he Commune of three, the Doubtfull, and the Epicene.

The Maſculine Gender is declined with this article Hic: as Hic vir, *a man.*

The Feminie Gender is declined with this article Hæc: as Hæc mulier, *a woman.*

The Neuter Gender is declined with this article Hoc: as Hoc ſaxum, *a ſtone.*

The Commune of two is declined with Hic and hæc: as Hic & hæc parens, *a father or mother.*

The Commune of three is declined with Hic, hæc: and hoc: as Hic, hæc & hoc fœlix, *happy.*

The Doubtfull Gender is declined with Hic, or, hæc: as, Hic vel hæc dies, *a day.*

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article; and under that one article both kinds are ſignified: as Hic paſſer, *a ſparrow*: Hæc aquila, *an eagle*, both he, and ſhee.

The Declenſions of Nouns.

There be five declenſions of Nouns.

I. THe firſt is when the Genitive and Dative caſe ſingular end in æ, The Accuſative in am, The Vocative like the Nominative, The Ablative in â, The Nominative plurall in æ, The Genitive in arum, The Dative in is, The Accuſative in as, The Vocative like the Nominative, The Ablative in is.

As in example.

Hæc menſa Hic Poëta Hic & Hæc Verna.

Singulariter.	*Nominat. hæc muſa.*	Pluraliter.	*Nominativo hæ muſæ.*
	Genit. hujus muſæ.		*Gen. harum muſarum.*
	Dativo huic muſæ.		*Dativo his muſis.*
	Accuſ. hanc muſam.		*Accuſativo has muſas.*
	Vocativo o muſa.		*Vocativo o muſæ.*
	Ablat. ab hac muſa.		*Ablat. ab his muſis.*

Note that filia and nata doe make the Dative and the Ablative plural in is, or in abus. Alſo dea, mula, equa, liberta, make the Dative and the Ablative caſe plural in abus onely.

II. THe ſecond is when the Genitive ſingular ends en i, The Dative in o, The Accuſative in um, The Vocative for the moſt part like the Nominative, The Ablative in o, The Nominative plurall in i, The Genitive in orum, The Dative in is, The Accuſative in os, The Vocative like the Nominative, The Ablative in is.

As in example.

Hic vir. Hic liber.

Singulariter.	*Nominat. hic magiſter.*	Pluraliter.	*Nomin. hi magiſtri.*
	Gen. hujus magiſtri.		*Ge. horum magiſtrorum.*
	Dativo huic magiſtro.		*Dat. his magiſtris.*
	Ac. hunc magiſtrum.		*Accuſ. hos magiſtros.*
	Vocativo o magiſter.		*Vocativo o magiſtri.*
	Abla. ab hoc magiſtro.		*Abl. ab his magiſtris.*

Here is to be noted, that when the Nominative endeth in us, the Vocative ſhall end in e: as, Nomi-

nativo

nativo hic Dominus, Vocativo ô Domine. Except Deus, that maketh ô Deus, & Filius, that maketh o Fili.

When the Nominative endeth in ius, if it be a Proper name of a man, the Vocative shall end in i: as, Nominativo hic Georgius, Vocativo o Georgi.

Also these Nouns following, make their Vocative in e, or in us: as, Agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius.

Note also that all Nouns of the Neuter Gender, of what Declension soever they be, have the Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative alike in both numbers, and in the plurall number end all in a: as in example. *Note.*

Singulariter.	*Nominat. hoc regnum.*	Pluraliter.	*Nominat. hæc regna.*	Hoc dammum, Hoc malum. Hoc verbum.
	Genitivo hujus regni.		*Gen. horum, regnorum.*	
	Dativo huic regno.		*Dativo his regnis.*	
	Accusat. hoc regnum.		*Accusat. hæc regna.*	
	Vocativo o regnum.		*Vocativo ô regna.*	
	Ablat. ab hoc regno.		*Ablat. ab his regnis.*	

Except Ambo and Duo, which make the Neuter gender in o, and be thus declined;

Pluraliter.
Nominativo Ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Genitivo Amborum, ambarum, amborum.
Dativo Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.
Accusativo Ambos, ambas, ambo.
Vocativo Ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Ab. Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus. Likewise *Duo.*

III. The third is when the Genitive singular endeth in is, The Dative in i, The Accusative in em, and sometime in im, and sometime in both, The Vocative like the Nominative, The Ablative in e, or i, and sometime in both: The Nominative plurall in es, The Genitive in um, and sometime in ium, The Dative in bus, The Accusative in es, The Vocative like the Nominative, The Ablative in bus.

As

As in example.

Singulariter.	*Nominat. hic lapis.*	Pluraliter.	*Nominat. hi lapides.*
	Genit. hujus lapidis.		*Gen. horum lapidum.*
	Dativo huic lapidi.		*Dat. his lapidibus.*
	Accuſ. hunc lapidem.		*Accuſ hos lapides.*
	Vocativo ô lapis.		*Vocativo ô lapides.*
	Ablat. ab hoc lapide.		*Abl. ab his lapidibus.*

Singulariter.	*Nom. hic & hæc parens.*	Pluraliter.	*N. hi & hæ parentes.*
	Gen. hujus parentis.		*G. horum & harum parẽ-*
	Dativo huic parenti.		*D. his parentibus.* (*tium.*
	A. hũs & hanc parentẽ.		*A hos & has parentes.*
	Voc. o parens. (*rente.*		*Vocativo o parentes.*
	Abl. ab hoc & hæc pa-		*A. ab his parentibus.*

¶ V. THe fourth is when the Genitive caſe ſingular endeth in us, The Dative in ui The Accuſative in um, The Vocative like the Nominative, The Ablative in u the Nominative plurall in us, The Genitive in uum The Dative in ibus, The Accuſative in us, The Vocative like the Nominative, The Ablative in ibus.

As in Example.

Hic gradus. Hæc porticus. Hoc cornu.

Singulariter.	*Nominat. hæc manus.*	Pluraliter.	*Nominat. hæ manus.*
	Genitivo hujus manus.		*Gen. harum manuum.*
	Dativo huic manui.		*Dativo his manibus.*
	Accuſat. hanc manum.		*Accuſat. has manus.*
	Vocativo o manus.		*Vocativo o manus.*
	Ablat. ab hac manu.		*Abl. ab his manibus.*

THe ſifth is wen the Genitive and Dative caſe ſingular doe end in ei, The Accuſative in em, The Vocative like the Nominative, The Ablative in ê, The Nominative plurall in es, The Genitive in erum, The Dative in ebus. The Accuſative in es, The Vocative like the Nominative, The Ablative in ebus.

As

Als in example.

Hæc res.
Hæc acies.
Hæc facies.

Singulariter.	*Nom. hic meridies.*	Pluraliter.	*Nomin. hi meridies.*
	Gen. hujus meridiei.		*Gen. horum meridierum.*
	Dat. huic meridiei.		*Dat. his meridiebus.*
	Ac. hunc meridiem.		*Accuſ. hos meridies.*
	Vocat. o meridies.		*Vocativo o meridies.*
	Abl. ab hoc meridie.		*A. ab his meridiebus.*

Note that all Nouns of the fifth declenſion be of the feminine gender, except meridies and dies.

The Declining of Adjectives.

A Noun Adjective of three terminations is thus declined, after the firſt and ſecond declenſion.

Niger, a, um. Tardus, a, um. Satur, a, um.

Singulariter.	*N. bonus, bona, bonum.*	Pluraliter.	*No. boni, bonæ, bona.*
	Gen. boni, bonæ, boni.		*Gen. bonorum, bonarum, bonorum.*
	Dat. bono, bonæ, bono.		*Dat. bonis.*
	Ac. bonũ, bonam, bonũ.		*Ac bonos, bonas, bona.*
	Vo bone, bona, bonum.		*Vo. boni, bonæ, bona.*
	Abl. bono, bona, bono		*Ablativo bonis.*

There are beſides theſe, certain Nouns Adjectives of another manner of declining, which make the Genitive caſe ſingular in ius, and the dative in i, which be theſe that follow / with their compounds.

An exception.

Singulariter.	*No. unus, una, unum.*	Pluraliter.	*Nom uni, unæ, una.*
	Genitivo unius.		*Gen. unorum, unarum, unorum.*
	Dativo uni.		*Dat. unis.*
	A. unum, unam, unum.		*Acc. unos, unas, una.*
	Voc. une, una, unum.		*Voc. uni, unæ, una.*
	Ablat. uno, una, uno.		*Ablativo unis.*

Note that Unus, a, um, hath not the plurall number, but when it is joyned with a word that lacketh the ſingular number: as Unæ literæ, Una mœnia. *Note.*

In like manner be declined totus, ſolus, & alſo ullus, alius, alter, uter, & neuter: ſaving that theſe five laſt reherſed lack the Vocative caſe. Alius, alter, and neuter.

A Noun Adjective of three Articles is thus declined, after the third declension.

Ingens. Solers. Capax. Vetus.

Singulariter.	*Nominativo hic hæc & hoc felix.*	Pluraliter. *Nominat. hi & hæ felices, & hæc felicia.*
	Genitivo hujus felicis.	*Genitivo horum, harum & horum felicium.*
	Dativo huic felici.	*Dativo his felicibus.*
	Acc. hunc & hanc felicem, & hoc felix.	*Accusat. hos & has felices, & hæc felicia.*
	Vocativo o felix.	*Voc. ô felices, & ô felicia.*
	Abl. ab hoc hac & hoc felice, vel felici.	*Ablat. ab his felicibus.*

Levis & leve, Celer celeris, & celere, Melior & melius.

Singulariter.	*Nom. hic & hæc tristis, & hoc triste.*	Pluraliter. *Nominativo hi & hæ tristes, & hæc tristia.*
	Genitivo hujus tristis.	*Genitivo horum harum & horum tristium.*
	Dativo huic tristi	*Dativo his tristibus.*
	Accusat. hunc & hanc tristem, & hoc triste.	*Accusat. hos & has tristes, & hæc tristia.*
	Voc. o tristis, & o triste	*Voc o tristes, & o tristia*
	Ablativo ab hoc hac & hoc tristi.	*Ablat. ab his tristibus.*

Comparisons of Nouns.

Three degrees of comparisons.

ADjectives whose signification may increase or be diminished, may form Comparison. There be three degrees of Comparison: The Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

The Positive.

The Positive betokeneth the thing absolutely without excesse: as, Durus *Hard.*

The comparative.

The Comparative some what exceedeth his Positive in signification; as, Durior *Harder.* And it is formed of the first case of his Positive that endeth in i, by putting thereto or and us: as, of Duri, hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius: of Tristi, hic & hæc tristior, & hoc tristius: of Dulci, hic & hæc dulcior; & hoc dulcius.

The Superlative.

The Superlative exceedeth his Positive in the highes

highest degree: as, Duriſſimus *Hardeſt.* And it is formed of the first case of his Positive that endeth in i, by putting thereto ſ& ſimus: as of Duri, duriſſimus of Triſti, triſtiſſimus: of Dulci, dulciſſimus.

From these generall rules are excepted these that follow: Bonus, melior, optimus. Malus, pejor, peſſimus. Magnus, major, maximus. Parvus, minor, minimus. Multus, plurimus; multa, plurima; multum, plus, plurimum. Exception. Ater. Teter. Aceri.

And if the Positive end in er, the Superlative is formed of the Nominative case, by putting to rimus: as, Pulcher, pulcherrimus.

Also these Nouns ending in lis, make the Superlative by changing is, into limus: as, Humilis, humillimus: Similis, ſimillimus: Facilis, facillimus: Gracilis, gracillimus: Agilis, agillimus: Docilis, docillimus. Igneus. Impius. Arduus. Strenuus.

All other Nouns ending in lis, do follow the generall rule aforegoing: as, Utilis, utiliſſimus.

Also if a vowel come before us, it is compared by Magis, and Maxime: as Pius, magis pius, maximè pius. Aſſiduus, magis aſſiduus, maxime aſſiduus.

OF THE PRONOUN.

A Pronoun is a part of speech much like to a Noun: which is uſed in ſhewing or rehearſing. There be fifteen Pronouns.

There be fifteen Pronouns, Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras. Where of four have the Vocative case: as, Tu, meus, noſter, and noſtras: and all other lack the Vocative case.

To these may be added their compounds, Egomet, tute, idem, and also Qui, quæ, quod.

These eight Pronouns, Ego, tu, ſui, ille,

Primitives. iſte, hic, and is, be Primitives: ſo called, for becauſe they be not derived of others. And they be

Demonſtratives. alſo called Demonſtratives, becauſe they ſhew a thing not ſpoken of before.

Relatives. And theſe ſix, Hic, ille, iſte, is, idem, and qui, be Relatives, becauſe they rehearſe a thing that was ſpaken of before.

Derivatives. Theſe ſeven / Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras, be Derivatives: for they be derived of their Primitives mei, tui, ſui, noſtri and veſtri.

Five things belonging to a Pronoun. There belong to a Pronoun theſe five things / Number, Caſe, and Gender, as are in a Noun, Declenſion / and Perſon, as here followeth.

The Declenſion of Pronouns

There be four Declenſions of Pronouns.

The firſt declenſion. Theſe three, Ego, tu, ſui, be of the firſt declenſion, and be thus declined.

Singulariter.		Pluraliter.	
	Nominativo Ego.		*Nominativo nos.*
	Genitivo mei.		*Genit. noſtrum vel noſtri.*
	Dativo mihi.		*Dativo nobis.*
	Accuſativo me.		*Accuſativo nos.*
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Ablativo a me.		*Ablativo à nobis.*

Singulariter.		Pluraliter.	
	Nominativo Tu.		*Nominativo vos.*
	Genitivo tui.		*Genit. voſtrum vel voſtri.*
	Dativo tibi.		*Dativo vobis.*
	Accuſativo te.		*Accuſativo vos.*
	Vocativo o tu.		*Vocativo o vos.*
	Ablativo à te.		*Ablativo à vobis.*

Singulariter and Pluraliter	*Nominativo caret.*	*Accuſativo ſe.*
	Genitivo ſui.	*Vocativo caret.*
	Dativo ſibi.	*Ablativo à ſe.*

The ſecond declenſion. The ſix, Ille, ipſe Iſte, hic, is, and qui, be of the ſecond declenſion, and be thus declined.

Nom.

Singulariter.		Pluraliter.	
Nom.	*iſte, iſta, iſtud.*	*Nom*	*iſti, iſtæ, iſta.*
Genitivo	*iſtius.*	*Ge.*	*iſtorum, iſtarum, iſtorum.*
Dativo	*iſti.*	*Dativo*	*iſtis.*
Ac.	*iſtum, iſtam, iſtud.*	*Accuſ.*	*iſtos, iſtas, iſta.*
Vocativo	*caret.*	*Vocativo*	*caret.*
Ablat.	*iſto, iſta, iſto.*	*Ablativo*	*iſtis.*

Ille is declined like Iſte, and alſo Ipſe, ſaving that the Neuter gender in the Nominative caſe and in the Accuſative caſe ſingular maketh ipſum. Nominativo, hic, hæc, hoc. Genitivo hujus, Dativo huic: as before in the Noun.

Singulariter.		Pluraliter.	
Nomin.	*is, ea, id.*	*Nominativo.*	*ii, eæ, ea.*
Genitivo	*ejus,*	*Gen.*	*eorum, earum, eorum.*
Dativo	*ei.*	*Dativo*	*iis, vel eis.*
Ac.	*eum, eam, id.*	*Accuſativo*	*eos, eas, ea.*
Vocativo	*caret.*	*Vocativo*	*caret.*
Ablativo.	*eo, ea, eo.*	*Ablat.*	*iis, vel eis.*

Singulariter.		Pluraliter.	
Nom.	*qui, quæ, quod.*	*No.*	*qui, quæ, quæ.*
Genitivo	*cujus.*	*Ge.*	*quorum, quarum, quorum.*
Dativo	*cui.*	*Dat.*	*quibus, vul queis.*
A.	*quem, quam, quod.*	*Accuſ.*	*quos, quas, quæ.*
Vocativo	*caret.*	*Vocativo*	*caret.*
Abl.	*quo, qua, quo, vel, qui.*	*Abl.*	*quibus, vel queis.*

Likewiſe. Quis and Quid be declined, whether they be Interrogatives, or Indefinites. Alſo quiſquis is thus declined. The compound of Quis.

No. { *Quiſquis* / *Quicquid* } *Ac.* { *Quicquid.* } *Ab.* { *Quoquo.* / *Quaqua.* / *Quoquo.* }

Where note that Quid is alwaies a Subſtantive of the Neuter gender. *Note.*

Theſe five / Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter & veſter, are of the third declenſion, & be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three terminations, in this wiſe. The third declenſion.

Singulariter.	*Nomin. meus, mea, meum*	Pluraliter.	*Nom. mei, meæ, mea:*
	Genitivo mei, meæ, mei.		*Gen. meorum, mearum, meorum.*
	Dativo meo, meæ, meo.		*Dat. meis.*
	A meum, meam, meum.		*Acc. meos, meas, mea.*
	Vocat. mi, mea, meum.		*Voc. mei, meæ, mea.*
	Ablativo meo, mea, meo.		*Ablativo meis.*

So is Noſter declined, and Tuus, ſuus, veſter, ſaving that theſe three laſt do lack the Vocative caſe.

The fourth declenſion.

Noſtras; Veſtras, and this Noun Cujas, be of the fourth declenſion, and thus declined.

Singulariter.	*Nomin. hic & hæc noſtras, & hoc noſtrate.*	Pluraliter.	*Nom. hi & hæ noſtrates & hæc noſtratia.*
	Genitivo hujus noſtratis.		*Gen. horum harum & horum noſtratium.*
	Dativo huic noſtrati.		*Dat. his noſtratibus.*
	Acc. hunc & hanc noſtratem. & hoc noſtrate.		*Acc. hos & has noſtrates, & hæc noſtratia.*
	Vocativo o noſtras, & o noſtrate.		*Vocativo o noſtrates, & o noſtratia.*
	Ablat. ab hoc, hac & hoc noſtrate vel noſtrati.		*Abl. ab his noſtratibus.*

Note.

Here is to be noted, that Noſtras, Veſtras, and this Noun Cujas be called Gentiles, becauſe they properly betoken pertaining to Countries or Nations, to Sects or Factions.

A Pronoun hath three Perſons.

Perſons three.

The firſt perſon ſpeaketh of himſelf: as, Ego, I Nos, we.

The ſecond perſon is ſpoken to: as, Tu, Thou; Vos, ye. And of this perſon is alſo every Vocative caſe.

The third perſon is ſpoken of: as Ille, He, Illi, They. And therefore all Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles be of the third perſon.

OF A VERB.

A Verb is a part of ſpeech, declined with mood and tenſe, and betokeneth doing: as, Amo, I love; or ſuffering: as, Amor, I am loved; or being: as, Sum, I am. A) verb.

Of Verbs ſuch as have perſons be called Perſonals: as Ego amo, Tu amas. And ſuch as have no perſons, be called Imperſonals: as, Tædet, it irketh, Oportet, it behoveth.

Of Verbs Perſonals there be five kinds, Active, Paſſive, Neuter, Deponent, & Commune. Verbs perſonals

A Verb Active endeth in o, and betokeneth to do: as Amo, I love, and by putting to r, it may be a Paſſive: as, Amor, Active.

A Verb Paſſive endeth in or, and betokeneth to ſuffer: as, Amor, I am loved, and by putting away r, it may be an Active: as, Amo. Paſſive.

A Verb Neuter endeth in o or m, and cannot take r, to make him a Paſſive: as, Curro, I run, Sum, I am. And it is Engliſhed ſometime Paſſively: as / Ægroto, I am ſick. Neuter.

A Verb Deponent endeth in r like a Paſſive, and yet in ſignification is but either Active: as, Loquor verbum, I ſpeak a Word; or Neuter: as, Glorior, I boaſt. Deponent.

A Verb Commune endeth in r, and yet in ſignification is both Active and Paſſive: as, Oſculor te, I kiſſe thee; Oſculor à te, I am kiſſed of thee. Commune.

MOODS.

Moods six.

THere be six Moods: the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potentiall, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

Indicative.

The Indicative Mood sheweth a reason true or false; as Ego amo, *I love:* Or else asketh a question; as Amas tu, *Doest thou love?*

Imperative.

The Imperative biddeth or commandeth: as Ama, *Love thou.*

Optative.

The Optative wisheth or desireth, with these signes / *Would God*, *I pray God*, or *God grant*: as Utinam amem, *I pray God I love:* and hath commonly en Adverb of wishing joned with him.

Potential.

The Potentiall mood is known by these signes; *May*, *can*, *might*, *would*, *should*, *could*, or *ought*: as Amem, *I may* or *can love*; without an Adverb joned with him:

Subjunctive.

The Subjunctive mood hath evermore some Conjunction joned with him: as Cum amarem, *when I loved.* And is called the Subjunctive mood, because it dependeth of another Verb in the same sentence, either going before, or comming after: as Cùm amarem, eram miser, *When I loved*, *I was a wretch.*

Infinitive.

The Infinitive signifieth to do, to suffer, or to be; & hath neither number nor person / nor Nominative case before him; & is known commonly by this signe *To*: as Amare, *To love.* Also when two verbs come together without any Nominative case between them, then the latter shall be the Infinitive mood: as Cupio discere, *I desire to learn.*

GERUNDS.

GERUNDS.

THere be moreover belonging to the Infinitive mood of Verbs / certain voices called Gerunds, ending in Di, do, & dum: Which have both the active and passive signification: as Amandi, *of loving*, or *of being loved*. Amando, *In loving*, or *in being loved*. Amandum, *To love*, or *to be loved*. Gerunds three, Di, do, dum.

SUPINES.

THere be also pertaining unto Verbs, two Supines: the one ending in um, which is called the first Supine, because it hath the first signification of the Verb active: as Eo amatum, *I goe to love*. And the other in u, which is called the latter Supine, because it hath for the most part the signification passive: as Difficilis amatu, *Hard to beloved*. Supines two, in um and u.

TENSES.

THere be five tenses or Times: the Present tense, the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect, and the Future tense. Tenses five.

The Present tense speaketh of the time that now is: as Amo, *I love*. Present tense.

The Preterimperfect tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past: as Amabam, *I loved*, or *did love*. Preterimperfect.

The Preterperfect tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this signe *Have*: as Amavi, *I have loved*. Preterimperfect.

The Preterpluperfect tense speaketh of the time more than perfectly past, with this signe *Had*: as Amaveram, *I had loved*. Preterpluperfect.

The Future tense speaketh of the time to come, with this signe *shall* or *will*: as Amabo, *I shall or will love*. Future.

PER-

PERSONS.

Persons three. THere be also in Verbs three persons, in both numbers: as, singulariter, Ego amo, *I love* Tu amas, *Thou lovest*, Ille amat, *He loveth*. Pluraliter, Nos amamus, *We love*. Vos amatis, *Ye love* Illi amant, *They love*.

CONJUGATIONS.

VErbs have four Conjugations, which be known after this manner.

Conjugations four. The first Conjugation hath a long, before re and ris: as, amare, amaris.

The second Conjugation hath e long, before re and ris: as, Docere, doceris.

The third Conjugation hath e short, before re and ris: as, Legere, legeris.

The fourth Conjugation hath i long, before re and ris: as, Audire, audiris.

Verbs in O, of the four Conjugations.

be declined after these exemples.

AMo, amas, amavi, amare, Amandi amando, amandum, Amatum, amatu, amans, amaturus. To love.

Doceo, doces, docui, docere, Docendi, docendo, docendum, Doctum, doctu, docens, docturus. To teach.

Lego, legis, legi, legere, Legendi, legendo, legendum, Lectum, lectu, legens, lecturus. To read.

Audio, audis, audivi, audire, Audiendi, audiendo, audiendum, Auditum, auditu, audiens, auditurus. To hear.

Indi-

Indicative Mood, Preſent tenſe, ſingular.

I love, or *do love,*	*Thou loveſt,* or *doſt love,*	*He loveth,* or *doth love,*	*We love,* or *do love,*	*Ye love,* or *do love,*	*They love,* or *do love.*

Amo,	amas,	amat.	*Pluraliter.* Amamus,	amatis, amant.
Doceo,	doces,	docet.	Docemus,	docetis, docent.
Lego,	legis,	legit.	Legimus,	legitis, legunt.
Audio,	audis,	audit.	Audimus,	auditis, audiunt.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſing. Amabam, Docebam, Legebam, Audiebam, — *I loved, or did love.* bas, bat. *Plur.* bamus, batis, bant.

Preterperfect tenſe ſingular. Amavi, Docui, Legi, Audivi, — *I have loved.* iſti, it. *Plur.* imus, iſtis, êrunt vel êre.

Peterpluperfect tenſe ſingular. Amaveram, Docueram, Legeram, Audiveram, — *I had loved.* ras, rat. *Plur.* ramus, ratis, rant

Future tenſe ſingular. Amabo, Docebo, Legam, Audiam, — *I ſhall or will love.* bis, bit. *Plur.* bimus, bitis, bunt. es, et. *Plur.* emus, etis, ent.

Impe-

Imperative Mood.

	Love thou.	*Love he, or let him love.*	*Love we, or let us love.*	*Love ye.*	*Love they, let them love*
Present tense singular.	Ama, amet amato. amato.	Pl. amemus,	amate, ament, amatote, amanto		
	Doce, doceat. doceto. doceto.	Pl. doceamus,	docete, doceant. docetote docent		
	Lege, legat. legito. legito	Pl. legamus.	legite, legant, legitote, legunto		
	Audi, audiat, audito. audito.	Pl. audiamus.	auditote. audiunt audite, audiunto.		

Optative Mood.

God grant I love.

Present tense singular, utinam: Amem, ames, amet. Doceam, Legam, Audiam, — as, at. Pl. *utinam* amemus, ametis, amen; amus, atis, ant.

Preterim-perfect tense sin. utinam: Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audrem, — *Wold God I loved, or did love.* res, ret. Pl. *utinam* remus, retis, ren

Preterperf. tense singular, utinam: Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim. — *I pray God I have loved.* ris, rit. Pl. *utinam* rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperf. tense sin utinam: Amaviſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiviſſem. — *Would God I had loved.* ſes, ſet. Pl. *utinam* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Future tense singular, utinam: Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero. — *God grant I ſhal or will love hereafter.* ris, rit. Plur. *utin.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Poten-

Potentiall Mood.

I may or can love.

Preſent tenſe ſingular. Amem, ames, amet. *Plur.* amemus, ametis, ament.
Doceam, Legam, Audiam, } as, at. *Plur.* amus, atis, ant.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſingular. Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem } *I might, would, ſhould, ought, or could (lovi.*
res, ret. *Plur.* remus, retis, rent.

Preterperfect tenſe ſingular, Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim } *I might, would, ſhould, or ought to have (loved.*
ris, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperf. tenſe ſingular, Amaviſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiviſſem } *I might, would, ſhould, or ought to had (loved.*
ſes, ſet. *Plur.* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Future tenſe ſing. Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero } *I may or can love here after.*
ris, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Subjunctive Mood.

When I love.

Preſent tenſe ſingular, Cum Amem, ames, amet. *Plur. cùm* amemus, ametis, ent.
Doceam, Legam, Audiam. } as, at. *Pluraliter, cùm* amus, atis, ant.

Pretet.

preterim-perfect tenſe ſingular. Cùm	Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Auditem,		*When I loved or did love.* res, ret. *Plur. cum* remus, retis, ren
Preterper-fect tenſe ſingular, Cùm	Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim.		*When I have loved.* ris, rit. *Plur. cum* rimus, ritis, rin
Preterplu-perfect. tenſe ſingu-lar, Cùm	Amaviſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiviſſem,		*When I had loved.* ſes, ſet. *Plur cum* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.
Future tenſe ſingu-lar, Cùm	Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero,		*When I ſhall or will love.* ris, rit. *Plur. cum* rimus, ritis, rint.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and Preterim-perfect-tenſe.	Amare, Docere, Legere, Audire,	To	Love. Teach. Read. Hear.
Preterper-fect & pre-terpluper-fect tenſe.	Amaviſſe, Docuiſſe, Legiſſe, Audiviſſe,	To have or had	Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.
Future tenſe.	Amaturum Docturum Lecturum Auditurum	eſſe, To	Love Teach Read Hear Hereafter.

Gerunds.

Amandi, of loving.	do, in loving.	dum to love.
Docendi, of teaching.	do, in teaching.	dum to teach.
Legendi, of reading.	do, in reading.	dum to read.
Audiendi, of hearing.	do, in hearing.	dum to hear.

Supi

Supines.

Amatum,	To	love-	Amatu,	To	loved:
Doctum,		teach.	Doctu,		taught.
Lectum,		read.	Lectu,	be	read.
Auditum,		hear	Auditu,		heard.

A participle of the preſ. tenſe,

Amans,	loving.
Docens,	teaching.
Legens,	reading.
Audiens,	hearing.

The participle of the firſt future tenſe.

Amaturus,	to love, or about to love.
Docturus,	to teach, or about to teach.
Lecturus,	to read, or about to read.
Auditurus,	to hear, or about to hear

Before we decline any Verbs in or, for ſupplying of many Tenſes lacking in all ſuch Verbs, we muſt learn to decline this Verb Sum, in this wiſe following.

Sum, es, fui, eſſe, futurus, To be.

Indicative Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſing. SUm; I am: es, eſt. *Pluraliter* ſumus, eſtis, ſunt.

Preterimp. tenſe ſing. Eram, I am: eras, erat. *Pluraliter* eramus, eratis, erant.

Preterperf. tenſe ſing. Fui, I have been: fuiſti, fuit. *Pluraliter.* fuimus, fuiſtis, fuerunt vel fuere.

Preterplu. tenſe ſing. Fueram, I had been: fueras, fuerat, *Pluraliter.* fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.

Future tenſe ſing. Ero, I ſhall or will be: eris, erit. *Pluraliter.* erimus eritis, erunt.

Impe-

Imperative Mood.

Preſ. tenſe ſingular, Sis, Sit, Sitis Sint; Es, be thou *Pl.* Simus, Eſte Eſto; Eſto, Eſtote, Sunto.

Optative Mood.

Preſ. tenſe ſin. utinam { Sim, I pray God be: ſis, ſit, *Plur. utinam* ſimus, ſitis, ſint.

Preterim. tenſe ſing. utinam { Eſſem, Would God I were: eſſes, eſſet. *Pl. utinam* eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.

Preterperf. tenſe ſing. utinam { Fuerim I pray God I have been: fueris, fuerit *Plur. utinam* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterplup. tenſe ſing. utinam { Fuiſſem, Would God I had been: fuiſſes, fuiſſet. *Plur. utinam* fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.

Fut tenſe ſing. utinam { Fuero, God grant I be hereafter: fueris, fuerit, *Plur. utinam*, fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Potentiall Mood.

Preſ. tenſe ſingular, { Sim, I may or can be: ſis, ſit. *Plur.* ſimus, ſitis, ſint.

Preterimp. tenſe ſing. { Eſſem, I might or could be: eſſes, eſſet. *Plur.* eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.

Preterperf. tenſe ſing. { Fuerim, I might, could, ſhould, or ought to have been: fueris, fuerit. *Pl.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterplup. tenſe ſing. { Fuiſſem, I might, could, ſhould, or ought to had been: fuiſſes, fuiſſet. *Pl.* fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.

Fut. tenſe Singular. { Fuero, I may or can be hereafter: fueris, fuerit. *Pl.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Subjun-

Subjunctive Mood.

Preſ. tenſe ſing. cùm	Sim, When I am: ſis, ſit. *Plural. cum* ſimus ſitis, ſint.	
Preterimperf. tenſe ſing. cùm	Eſſem, When I was: eſſes, eſſet. *Plural. cum* eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.	
Preterperfect tenſe ſing. cùm	Fuerim, When I have been: fuèris, fuerit. *Plural. cum* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.	
Preterpluperf. tenſe ſing. cum	Fuiſſem, When I had been: fuiſſes, fuiſſet. *Plural. cum* fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.	
Future tenſe ſing. cum	Fuero, When I ſhall or will be: fueris, fuerit. *Plur. cum* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.	

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and preterimperfect tenſe { Eſſe to be. } { *Preterperfect. and preterpluperfect tenſe.* } Fuiſſe, { to have or had been.

future tenſe. [Fore vel futurum eſſe, To be hereafter.

Verbs in *Or* of the four Conjugations, be declined after theſe examples.

AMor, amaris vel amare, amatus ſum vel fui, amari, amatus, amandus. To be loved.

Doceor, doceris vel docere, doctus ſum vel fui, doceri, doctus, docendus. To be taught.

Legor, legeris vel legere, lectus ſum vel fui, legi, lectus, legendus. To be read.

Audior, audiris vel audire, auditis ſum vel fui, audiri, auditus, audiendus. To be heard.

Indicative Mood.

I am loved.

Pres. tense singular.
- Amor, amaris vel amare, amatur.
- Doceor, doceris vel docere, docetur.
- Legor, legeris vel legere, legitur.
- Audior, audiris vel audire, auditur.

Pluraliter. mur. mini. ntur. untur.

Preterimperfect tense singular. Amabar, Docebar, Legebar, Audiebar — *I was loved.* baris vel bare, batur, *Pluraliter* bamur, bamini, bantur.

Preterperfect tense singular. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — *I have bin loved.* sum vel fui — tus es vel fuisti. tus est vel fuit. *Plural.* ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt, fuerunt vel fuere.

Preterpluperfect tense singular. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — *I had bin loved* eram vel fueram — tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *Pl.* ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Future tense singul.
- Amabor, Docebor — *I shall or will be loved.* beris vel bere; itur. *Pl.* bimur, imini, buntur.
- Legar, Audiar — êris vel êre, etur. *Pl.* êmur, êmini, entur.

Imperative Mood.

	Be thou loved.	*Let him be loved.*	*Let us be loved.*	*Be ye loved.*	*Let them be loved.*
Present tense singul.	Amare, ametur. amator: amator.	*Pl.* amemur.	Amamini, amentur. amaminor: amantor.		
	Docere, doceatur. docêtor: docêtor.	*Pl.* docemur.	Docemini, doceantur. docêminor: docentor.		
	Legere, legator. legitor: legitor.	*Pl.* legamur.	Legimini, legantur. legiminor, leguntor.		
	Audire, audiatur. auditor: auditor.	*Pl.* audiamur.	Audimini, audiantur. audiminor: audiuntor.		

Optative

Optative Mood.

God grant I be loved.

Amer, êris vel êre, êtur. *Plur. ut.* êmur; êmini entui.

Pres. tense sing. Utin. Docear, Legar, Audiar } aris vel are, atur. *Plur. ut.* amur, amini, antur.

Preterim. perfect tense sing. Utin. Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer } reris vel rere, retur. *Plural. ut.* remur, remini, rentur.

Would God I were loved.

Preterperfect tense sing. Utin. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Pl. ut.* ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Would God I had been loved.

Preterpluperfect tense sing. Utin. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } essem vel fuissem, us esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Plural. utin.* ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

God grant I be loved hereafter.

Future tense sing. Utin. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Pluralit. utin.* ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Potential Mood.

I may or can be loved.

Pres. tense singular. Amer, êris vel ere, etur. *Plural.* emur, emini, entur.

Docear, Legar, Audiar } aris vel are, atur. *Plur.* amur, amini, antur.

Preterim-perf. tenſe ſingular. Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer — *I would, ſhould, or ought to be loved.* reris vel rere, retur. *plur.* remur, remini, rentur.

Preterperf. tenſe ſing. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — *I would ſhould, or ought to have been loved.* ſim vel fuerim, tus ſis vel fueris, tus ſit vel fuerit. *plur.* ti ſimus vel fuerimus, ti ſitis vel fueritis, ti ſint vel fuerint.

Preter plu-perf. tenſe ſingular. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — *I would, ſhould or ought to had been loved.* eſſem vel fuiſſem, tus eſſes vel fuiſſes, tus eſſet vel fuiſſet. *plur.* ti eſſemus vel fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis, ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

Future tenſe ſing. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — *I may or can be loved hereafter.* ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *plur.* ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Subjunctive Mood.

When I am loved.

Preſ. tenſe ſing. Cum Amer, Docear, Legar, Audiar — aris vel are, atur. *plur. cum* amur, amini, antur.

Preterim-perf. tenſe ſing. Cum Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer — *When I was loved.* reris vel rere, retur. *pl. cum* remur, remini, rentur.

Preterperf. tenſe ſing. Cum Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — *When I have been loved.* ſim vel fuerim, tus ſis vel fueris, tus ſit vel fuerit. *pl. cum* ti ſimus vel fuerimus, ti ſitis vel fueritis, ti ſint vel fuerint.

preter-

When I had been loved.

Preterpluperfect tense singular. Cum { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } { essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *plur. cum* ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

When I shall or will be loved.

Future tense singular. Cum { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } { ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *pl. cum.* ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis, vel fueritis, ti erint vel fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and preterimperfect tense. { Amari, Doceri, Legi, Audiri, } To be { Loved. Taught. Read. Heard. }

To have or had been loved.

Preterperfect tense and preterpluperfect tense. { Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum } esse vel fuisse.

Future tense.

Amatum iri, vel amandum esse,	to be	loved	hereafter
Doctum iri, vel docendum esse,		taught	
Lectum iri, vel legendum esse,		read	
Auditum iri, vel audiendum esse.		heard	

A participle of the preterperfect tense. { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus. } { Loved. Taught. Read. Heard. }

A participle of the Fut. in Dus. { Amandus, Docendus, Legendus, Audiendus. } To be { Loved. Taught. Read. Heard. }

Of certain Verbs going out of Rule

which are delined and formed in manner following.

POssum, potes, potui, posse, potens: **to may or can.**
Volo, vis, volui, velle, volendi, volendo, volendum, supinis caret, volens: **To will, or to be willing.**

Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle, nolendi, nolendo, nolendum, supinis caret, nolens: **To nill, or to be unwilling.**

Malo, mavis, malui, malle, malendi, malendo, malendum, supinis caret, malens: **To have rather or to be more willing.**

Edo, edis, vel es, edi, edere vel esse, edendi, edendo, edendum, esum, esu, vel estum, estu, edens, esurus vel esturus: **To eat.**

Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri, factus, faciendus: **To be made, or to be done.**

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, ferendi, ferendo, ferendum, latum, latu, ferens, laturus: **To bear or suffer.**

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel tui, ferri, latus, ferendus: **To be born or suffered.**

Indicative Mood.

Present tense singular.

POssum, potes, potest
Volo vis, vult.
Nolo, nonvis nonvult.
Malo, mavis mavult.
Edo, edis vel es, edit vel est.
Fio, fis, fit.
Fere, fers, fert.
Fertor, ferris vel ferre, fertur.

Pluraliter.

Possumus, potestis, possunt.
Volumus, vultis, volunt.
Nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.
Malumus, mavultis malunt
Edimus, editis vel estis, edunt.
Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur

Preter

Preterimperfect tense sing.

Poteram,
Volebam,
Nolebam,
Malebam,
Edebam,
Fiebam,
Ferebam,
} as, at. *Pluraliter* amus, atis, ant.

Ferebar, baris vel bare, batur. *Plur.* bamur, bamini, (bantur.

Preterperfect tense singular.

Potui,
Volui,
Nolui,
} Malui,
Edi,
Tuli,
} isti, it. *Plur.* imus, istis, erunt vel ere.

Factus
Latus
} sum vel fui, tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit. *Plurali.* ti sumus, vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt, fuerunt vel fuere.

Preterpluperfect tense singular.

Potueram,
Volueram,
Noluerat,
} Malueram,
Ederam,
Tuleram,
} ras, rat. *Plur.* ramus, ratis, rant.

Factus
Latus
} eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *plur.* ti eramus, vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Future tense singular.

Potero, eris, erit. *Pluraliter* poterimus, eritis, erunt.

Volam,
Nolam,
Malam,
} Edam,
Fiam,
Feram,
} es, et. *plur.* emus, etis, ent.

Ferar, fereris vel ferere, feretur. *pluraliter* feremur, feremini, ferentur.

Possum, Volo, Malo, have no Imperative Mood.

Imperative Mood.

Present tense singular.

Noli, Nolito. *Pluraliter*, Nolite, Nolitote.

Es, este, ede, edito — edat, esto, edito — P. Edamus. — edite, este, estote, editote — edant, edunto.

Fito tu — Fiat, fito — P. Fiamus. — Fite, fitote — Fiant, fiunto.

Fer, ferto, Ferte, fertor — Ferat, ferto, Feratur, fertor — *pl.* Feramus, *pl.* Feramur — Ferte, fertote, Ferimini, feriminor — Ferant, ferunto, Ferantur, feruntor.

Optative Mood.

Pres. tense sing. Utin.

Possim, Velim — Nolim, Malim — is, it, itis, int. *plural. utinam* imus

Edam, Fiam, feram — as, at. *pluraliter utinam* amus, atis, ant.

Ferar, raris vel rare, ratur. *plur.* amur, amini, antur

Preterim-perf. tense sing. Utin.

Possem, Vellem, Nollem, Mallum — Edcrem, vel essem, Ferem, Ferrem — es, et. *pluraliter utinam* emus, etis, ent.

Ferrer, reris vel rere, retur. *pl. ut* remur, remini, rentur

Preter-perf. tense sing. Utin.

Potuerim, Voluerim, Noluerim — Maluerim, Ederim, Tulerim — ris, rit. *pluraliter utinam* rimus, ritis, rint.

Factus, Latus — sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *pl. ut.* ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Preter-pl. tense sing. Utin.

Potuissem, Voluissem, Noluissem — Maluissem, Edissem, Tulissem — ses, set. *plural utinam* semus, setis, sent

Factus, Latus — essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *plur. ut.* ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

Futur

Future tense sing. Potuero, Voluero, Noluero, } Maluero, Edero, Tulero, } ris, rit. *pluraliter utinam* rimus, ritis, rint.

Utin. Factum, Latus } ero, vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *pl. ut.* ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

The potentiall and the Subjunctive Mood be formed like the Optative in voice, and do differ only in signification and signe of the Mood.

Infinitive Mood.

Pres. tense and preter-imperfect tense.	Posse.	*Preterperfect & Preterpluperfect tense.*	Potuisse.
	Velle.		Voluisse.
	Nolle.		Noluisse.
	Malle.		Maluisse.
	Edere vel esse.		Edisse.
	Ferre.		Tulisse.
	Fieri.		Factum esse vel fuisse.
	Ferri.		Latum esse vel fuisse.
Future tense.	Esurum esset.		Factum iri vel faciendum esse.
	Laturum esse.		Latum iri vel ferendum esse.

Eo and queo make ibam and quibam in the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, and ibo and quibo in the Future tense: and in all other Moods and Tenses are varied like verbs in o of the fourth Conjugation, saving that they make their Gerunds, Eundi, eundo, eundum, Queundi, queundo, queundum.

Of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, be formed the Preterpluperfect tense of the same Mood; the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, & the Future tense, of the Optative Mood, the Potentiall Mood, and the Subjunctive Mood; the Preterperfect tense, and the Preterpluperfect of the Infinitive Mood: as, of

Tenses formed of the Preterperf. tense.

Amavi, are formed Amaveram, amaverim, amavero, by changing i into e short: and, Amavissem, amavisse, keeping i still.

IMpersonalls be declined throughout all Moods and tenses in the voice of the third person singular onely: as, Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere, Studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel fuit, studitum erat vel fuerat, studebitur, &c.

And they have commonly before their English, this signe It: as, It delighteth, Delectat. It becommeth not, Non decet.

OF THE PARTICIPLE.

A Participle is a part of speech derived of a Verb, and taketh part of a Noun, as Gender, case and declension; & part of a Verb, as Tense and signification; and part of both, as Number and figure.

There be four kinds of Participles: one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense, one of the Future in rus, and another of the Future in dus.

A participle of the present Tense hath his English ending in *ing*: as, in *Loving*. And his Latine in ans, or ens: as, Amans, docens. And it is formed of the Pretezimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, by changing the last syllable into ns: as, Amabam, amans. Audiebam, audiens. Auxiliabar, auxilians. Poteram, potens.

A Participle of the Future in rus betokeneth to doe like the Infinitive Mood of the Active voice: as, Amaturus, *to love*, or *about to love*. And it is formed of the latter Supine by putting to rus: as Doctu, docturus.

A

A Participle of the Preter Tenſe, hath his Engliſh ending in *d*, *t*, or *n*, as, *loved*, *taught*, *ſlain*: and his Latine in tus, ſus, xus; as, amatus, viſus, nexus; and one in uus, as Mortuus. And it is formed of, the latter Supine, by putting to s: as, Lectu lectus, except Mortuus.

A Participle of the Future in dus, betokeneth to ſuffer like the Infinitive Mood of the paſſive voice, as, Amandus, *to be loved*. And it is formed of the Genitive caſe of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe, by changing tis into dus: as, Amantis, amandus. Legentis, legendus. And it is alſo found to have the ſignification of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe: as, Legendis veteribus proficis, *In reading old Authors thou doeſt profit.* The ſecond Fut. in dus.

Of a Verb Active, and of a verb Neuter which hath the Supines, come two participles, one of the Preſent tenſe, and another of the Future in rus: as, of Amo, commeth Amans, amaturus: of Curro, currens, curſurus. Of an active come two participles.

Of a Verb Paſſive, whoſe Active hath the Supines, come two Participles, one of the Preter tenſe, and another of the Future tenſe in dus: as of Amor, commeth amatus, amandus. Of paſſive come two.

Of a Verb Deponent come three Participles, one of the Preſent tenſe, one of the Preter tenſe, and another of the Future in rus: as, of Auxilior, commeth Auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus. Of deponent three.

And if the Verb Deponent do govern an Accuſative caſe after him, it may form alſo a Participle in dus: as of Loquor, loquendus.

Of a Verb Commune come four Participles: as of Largior, commeth Largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus. Of a commune 4. Participles

Participles of the Preſent tenſe be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three Articles: as, Nomi- declened like adjectives.

Nominativo hic, hæc & hoc amans, Genitivo hujus amantis, Dativo huic amanti, &c.

Participles of other tenses be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three divers endings: as, Amaturus, amatura, amaturum: Amatus, amata, amatum: Amandus, amanda, amandum.

OF AN ADVERB.

AN Adverb is a part of speech joyned to the Verbs, to declare their signification.

Adverbs some be of time: as Hodie, cras, heri, perindie, olim, aliquando, nuper, quando.

Some be of
- Place: as Ubi, ibi, hic, istic, illic, intûs, foris.
- Number: as Semel, bis, ter, quater, iterum.
- Order: as Inde, deinde, denique, postremò.
- Asking or doubting: as Cur, quare, unde, quorsum, num, nunquid.
- Calling: as Heus, o, ehodum.

Some be of
- Affirming: as Certè, næ, profectò, sanè, scilicet, licet, estò.
- Denying: as Non, haud, minimè, neutiquam, nequaquam.
- Swearing: as Pol, edepol, hercle, medius fidius.
- Exhorting: as Eia, agè, agitè, agedum.

Some be of
- Flattering: as Sodes, amabo.
- Forbidding: as Ne.
- Wishing: as Utinam, si, o si, o.
- Gathering together: as Simul, unà, pariter, non modo, non solum.
- Parting: as Seorsim, sigillatim, vicatim.

Some

Some be of
- Choosing: as Potius, imo.
- A thing not finished: as Pene, fere, prope, vix, modo, non.
- Shewing: as En, ecce.
- Doubting: as Forsan, forsitan, fortassis, fortasse.
- Chaunce: as Forte, fortuito.

Some be of
- Likenesse: as Sic, sicut, quasi, ceu, tanquam, velut.
- Quality: as, Bene, male, docte, fortiter.
- Quantity: as, Multum, parum, minimum, paululum, plurimum.
- Comparison: as, Tam, quam, magis, minus, maxime.

Certain Adverbs be compared: as, Docte, doctius, doctissime. Fortiter, fortius, fortissime. Prope, propius, proxime.

Also the voices of the Prepositions, if they be set alone, not having any casual word to serve unto joyned with them, be not Prepositions, but are changed into Adverbs: as, Qui ante non cavet, post dolebit. He that bewareth not afore, shall be sorry afterward. Coram laudare, & clam vituperare inhonestum est. In presence to commend one, and behind the back to dispraise, is an unhoneſt point.

OF A CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of speech, that joyneth words and sentences together.

Of Conjunctions some be Copulatives: as, Et, que, quoque, ac, atque, nec, neque.

Some be
- Disjunctives: as, Aut, ve, vel, seu, sive.
- Discretives: as, Sed, quidem, autem, vero, at, ast.
- Casuals: as, Nam, namque, enim, etenim, quia, ut. quod, quum, quoniam, and quando set for quoniam.

Some

Some be
- Conditionals: as Si, ſin, modo, dum dummodo.
- Exceptives: as Ni, niſi, quin, alioquin, præterquam.
- Interogatives: as Ne, an utrùm, necne, anne, nonne.
- Illatives: as Ergo, ideo, igitur, quare, itaque, proin.

Some be
- Adverſatives: as Etſi, quanquam, quamvis, licet, eſto.
- Redditives to the ſame: as Tamen, attamen.
- Electives: as Quam, ac, atque.
- Diminutives: as Saltem, vel.

OF A PREPOSITION.

A Preposition is a part of ſpeech moſt commonly ſet before other parts, either in apposition: as Ad patrem, or elſe in Compoſition: as Indoctus.

Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerve to *the Accuſative caſe.*

Ad, To.		Ante, Before.	
Apud, At.		Adverſus,	Againſt.
		Adverſum,	
Cis,	On this	Extra, Without.	
Citra:	ſide	Intra, Within.	
Circum,	About.	Inter, Between.	
Circa:		Infra, Beneath.	
Contra, Againſt.		Juxta, Beſide, or nigh.	
Erga, Towards.		Ob, For.	

Pone, Behind.
Per, By, or through.
Prope, Nigh.
Propter, For.
} Ultra, Beyond.
Præter, Beside.
Supra, Above.
Circiter, About.

Secundum, Post:
Trans, On the further side.
} After.
Usque, Untill.
Secus, By.
Versus, Towards.
Penes, In the power.

Where note, that Versus is set after his casuall word: as, Londinum versus, Towards London. And likewise may Penès be set also.

These Prepositions following serve to the Ablative case.

A, ab, abs. From or fro.
Cum, With.
Coram, Before, or in presence.
Clam, Privily.
De,
E,
Ex,
} Of or fro.
Pro, For.
Præ, Before, or in comparison.
Palam, Openly.
Sine,
Absque,
} Without.
Tenus, until, or up to.

Where note, that if the casuall word joyned with Tenus, be the plurall number, it shall be put in the Genitive case, and be set before Tenus: as, Aurium tenus, Up to the eares. Genuum tenus, Up to the knees.

Know also that the words of Prepositions being set alone without their casuall words, be not Prepositions, but are changed into Adverbs, as is aforesaid in the Adverb.

These Prepositions following serve to both cases.

In with this signe *To*, to the Accusative case: as In urbem. Into the city. In without this signe *To*, to the Ablative case: as In te spes est, My hope is in thee. Sub noctem, A little before night.
Super judice lis est, The matter is before the Judge.
Super lapidem, Upon a stone.
Super viridi fronde, Upon a green leaf.
Subter terram, Under the earth.
Subter aquis, Under the water.

OF AN INTERJECTION.

AN Interjection is a part of speech which betokeneth a sudden passion of the mind under an unperfect voice.

Some are of Mirth: as, Evax, vah.
Some are of sorrow: as, Heu, hei.
Some are of
- Dread: as, Atat.
- Marvelling: as, Papæ.
- Disdaining: as, Hem, vah.
- Shunning: as, Apage.
- Praising: as, Euge.
- Scorning: as, Hui.
- Exclamation: as, Proh Deum atque hominum fidem.
- Cursing: as, Væ, malùm.
- Laughing: as, Ha, ha, he.
- Calling: as, Eho, oh, io.
- Silence: as, Au. And such others.

THE

THE CONCORDS OF LATINE Speech.

FOr the due joyning of words in construction, it is to be understood, that in Latine speech there be three Concords. The first, betweene the Nominative case and the Verbe: The second, betweene the Substantive and the Adjective: The third betweene the Antecedent and the Relative.

THE FIRST CONCORD.

WHen an English is given to be made in Latine, look out the principal Verb. If there be more verbs than one in a sentence, the first is the principall Verb, except it be the Infinitive Mood, or have before it a Relative: as, that, whom, which: or a Conjunction: as, Ut, *that*; cùm, *when*; si, *if*; and such others.

When ye have found the Verb, aske this question, *who*? or *what*? and the word that answereth to the question shall be the Nominative case to the Verb; except it be a Verb Impersonal, which will have no Nominative case. And the Nominative shal in making and construing Latine, be set before the Verb, except a question be asked, and then the Nominative is set after the Verb, or after the signe of the Verbe: as, Amas tu? Lovest thou? Venitne Rex? Doth the King come?

Likewise if the Verb of the Imperative mood: as, Ama tu, Love thou. Amato ille, Let him love.

And sometime when this signe *it*, or *there* commeth before the English of the Verb: as, Est liber

meus, It is my book. Venit ad me quidam, There came one to me. And that casuall word which commeth next after the Verb, and answereth to this question *whom?* or *what?* made by the Verb, shall commonly be the Accusative case; except the Verb doe properly governe another case after him to be construed withall: as, Si cupis placere magistro, utere diligentiâ, ne fis tantus cessator ut calcaribus indigeas, If thou covet to please thy Master, use diligence, and be not so slack that thou shalt need spurs.

A Verb personall agreeth with his Nominative case in number and person: as, Præceptor legit, vos verò negligitis, The master readeth, and ye regard not. Where note, that the first person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third.

Many nominative cases singular, with a conjunction copulative coming between them will have a Verb plurall, which Verb plurall shall agree with the nominative case of the most worthy person: as, Ego & tu sumus in tuto, I and thou be in safeguard. Tu & pater periclitamini. Thou and thy father are in jeopardy. Pater & Præceptor accersunt te, Thy father and thy master have sent for thee.

When a Verb cometh between two nominative cases of divers numbers, the Verb may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one person: as, Amantium iræ, amoris redintegratio est. The falling out of lovers is the renewing of love. Quid enim nisi vota supersunt? For what remaineth saving only prayers? Pectora percussit, pectus quoque robora fiunt, She stroke her breast, and her breast turned into oake also.

Here note also that sometime the Infinitive mood of a Verb, or else a whole clause afore going, or

else

elſe ſome member of a ſentence may be the Nominative caſe to the Verb: as, Diliculo ſurgere, ſaluberrimum eſt, To riſe betime in the morning is the moſt wholſome thing in the world. Multum ſcire, vita eſt jucundiſſima, To know much, is the moſt pleaſant (or ſweeteſt) life of all.

The Second Concord.

When ye have an Adjective, aſk this queſtion *who?* or *what?* and the word that anſwereth to the queſtion, ſhall be the ſubſtantive to it.

The Adjective, whether it be a Noun, Pronoun or Participle, agreeth with his ſubſtantive in caſe, gender, and number: as, Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, A ſure friend is tried in a doubtfull matter. Homo armatus, A man armed. Ager colendus, A field to be tilled. Hic vir, This man. Meus herus eſt, It is my maſter.

Where note that the Maſculine gender is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine more worthy than the Neuter.

Many Subſtantives ſingular, having a conjunction copulative coming between them, will have an Adjective plurall; which Adjective ſhall agree with the Subſtantive of the moſt worthy gender: as, Rex & Regina beati, The King & the Queen are bleſſed.

The Third Concord.

When ye have a Relative; aſk this queſtion *who?* or *what?* and the word that anſwereth to the queſtion, ſhall be the Antecedent to it.

The Antecedent moſt commonly is a word that goeth before the Relative, and is rehearſed again of the Relative.

The relative agreeth with his Antecedent in gender, number, and perſon: as, Vir ſapit, qui pauca

loquitur, That man is wise that speaketh few things or words.

Sometime the Relative hath for his Antecedent the whole reason thath goeth before him, and then he shal be put in the neuter gender, and singular number: as, In tempore veni, quod omnium rerum est primum, I came in season, which is the chiefest thing of all: But if the Relative be referred to two clauses or more, then the Relative shall be put in the plural number: as, Tu multum dormis, & sæpe potas, quæ ambo sunt corpori inimica, Thou sleepest much, and drinkest often, both which things are naught for the body.

When this English that, may be turned into this English which, it is a Relative; otherwise it is a conjunction: which in Latine is called quòd, or ut: & in making Latine it may elegantly be put away, by turning the Nominative case into the Accusative, and the Verb into the infinitive mood: as, Gaudeo quòd tu bene vales: Gaudeo te benè valere, I am glad that thou art in good health: Jubeo ut tu abeas: Jubeo te abire, I bid that thou goe hence.

Many Antecedents singular, having a conjunction Copulative between them will have a Relative plural, which Relative shall agree with the Antecedent of the most worthy Gender: as, Imperium & dignitas quæ petiisti, The rule and dignity which thou hast required.

But in things not apt to have life, the Neuter gender is most worthy: yea and in such case, though the substantives or antecedents be of the masculine, or of the Feminine gender, and none of them of the Neuter, yet may the Adjective or Relative be put in the neuter gender: as, Arcus & calami sunt bona, The bow and arrows be good; Arcus & calami quæ

fregisti, The bow & arrows which thou hast broken.

The case of the Relative.

When there commeth no Nominative case between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative be shall be the Nominative case to the Verb: as, Miser est qui nummos admiratur, Wretched is that person which is in love with money.

But when there commeth a Nominative case between the Relative & the Verb, the Relative shall be such case as the Verb will have after him: as, Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum, Happy is he, whom other mens harms do make to beware.

As the Relative may be the Nominative case to the Verb so it may be the Substantive to the Adjective that is joyned with him or that commeth after him: as, Divitias amare noli, quod omnium est sordissimum, Love not thou riches, which to do is the most beggarly thing in the world.

Nounes Interrogatives, and Indefinites follow the rule of the Relative: as, Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c. which evermore come before the Verb like as the Relative doth: as, Hei mihi, qualis erat! Talis erat, qualem nunquam vidi.

Yet here is to be understood and noted, that the Relative is not alwaies governed of the Verb that he commeth before, but sometimes of the Infinitive mood that commeth after the Verb: as, Quibus voluisti me gratias agere egi, What persons thou willedst me to thank I have thanked.

Sometime of a Participle: as, Quibus rebus adductus fecisti? with what things moved didst thou it Sometime of the Gerund: as, Quæ nunc non est narrandi locus, Which things at this present is not time to tell.

Sometime of the Preposition set before him: as,

Quem in locum deducta res ſit, vides, Unto what ſtate the matter is now brought thou ſeeſt.

Sometime of the Subſtantive that it doth accord with: as, Senties qui vir ſiem, Thou ſhalt perceive what a fellow I am. Albeit in this manner of ſpeaking, qui is an Indefinite, and not a Relative.

Sometime of a Noune Partitive or Diſtributive: as, Quarum rerum utram minùs velim, non facilè poſſum exiſtimare. Of the which two things whether I would with leſſe will have, I cannot eaſily eſteeme.

Sometime it is put in the Genitive caſe, by reaſon of a Subſtantive coming next after him: as, Ego illum non novi, cujus cauſa hoc incipis, I knew him not, for whoſe cauſe thou beginneſt this matter.

Sometime it is otherwiſe governed of a Noune Subſtantive: as, Omnia tibi dabuntur, quibus opus habes, All things ſhall be given thee which thou haſt need of.

Sometime of an Adverb: as, Cui utrùm obviàm procedam, nondum ſtatui, Whom whether I will goe to meet with I have not yet determined.

Sometime it is put in the Ablative caſe with this ſigne *than*, & is governed of the comparative degree coming after him: as, utere virtute: quâ nihil eſt melius, Uſe vertue than the which nothing is better.

Sometime it is not governed at all but is put in the Ablative caſe abſolute: as, Quantus erat Julius Cæſar, quo Imperatore, Romani primum Britanniam ingreſſi ſunt? How worthy a man was Julius Cæſar, under whoſe conduct the Romans firſt entred into Britain?

Alſo when it ſignifieth an inſtrument wherewith a thing is to be done, it is put in the Ablative caſe: as, Ferrum habuit quo ſe occiderit, He had a knife

knife wherewith he would have slaine himselfe.

When a Relative cometh between two Substantives of divers genders, it may indifferently accord with either of them: as, Avis, quæ passer appellatur; or Avis qui passer appellatur, The bird which is called a Sparrow. Yea though the Substantives be of divers numbers also: as, Estne ea Lutetia, quam nos Parisios dicimus? Is not that called Lutetia, that we doe call Paris? Or else Estne ea Lutetia, quos nos Parisios dicimus?

Constructions of Nounes Substantives.

WHen two Substantives come together betokening divers things, the latter shall be the Genitive case: as, Facundia Ciceronis, The eloquence of Cicero. Opus Virgilii. The worke of Virgil. Amator studiorum, A lover of studies. Dogma Platonis, The opinion of Plato. But if they belong both to one thing, they shall be put both in one case: as, Pater meus vir, amat me puerum. My father being a man, loveth me a child.

When the English of this word Res, is put with an Adjective, ye may put away Res, and put the Adjective in the neuter gender like a Substantive: as, Multa me impedierunt, Many things have letted me. And being so put, it may be the Substantive to an Adjective: as, Pauca his similia, A few things like unto these. Nonnulla hujusmodi, Many things of like sort.

An Adjective in the neuter gender put alone without a substantive standeth for a substantive, & may have a genitive case after him, as if it were a Substantive: as, Multum lucri, Much gain. Quantum negotii? How much businesse? Id operis, That worke.

Words importing indument of any quality or property, to the praise or dispraise of a thing, com-

ming after a Noune ſubſtantive / or a Verb ſubſtantive, may be put in the Ablative caſe, or in the Genitive: as, Puer bonâ indole, Puer bonæ indolis, A child of a good towardneſſe. Puer boni ingenii, or Puer bono ingenio, A child of a good wit.

Opus and uſus, when they be Latine for *need*, require an Ablative caſe: as, Opus eſt mihi tuo judicio, I have need of thy judgement. Viginti minis uſus eſt filio, My ſon hat need of twenty pounds.

Conſtructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive caſe.

ADjectives that ſignifie deſire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and ſuch other like require a Genitive caſe: as, Cupidus auri, Covetous of money. Peritus belli, Expert of warfare. Ignarus omnium, Ignorant of all things. Fidens animi, Bold of heart. Dubius mentis, Doubtfull of mind. Memor præteriti, Mindfull of that is paſt. Reus furti, Accuſed of theft.

Nouns Partitives and certaine Interrogatives, with certain Nouns of number require a Genitive caſe: as, Aliquis, uter, neuter, nemo, nullus, ſolus, unus, medius, quiſque, quiſquis, quicunque, quidam, quis for aliquis, or quis an Interrogative: Unus, duo, tres; primus, ſecundus, tertius, &c. as: Aliquis noſtrum. Primum omnium.

When a queſtion is asked, the anſwer in Latine muſt be made by the ſame caſe of Noune Pronoun, or Participle, and by the ſame tenſe of a verb that the queſtion is asked by: as, Cujus eſt fundus? Vicini. Quid agitur in ludo literario? Studetur. Except a queſtion be asked by Cujus ja, jum: as, Cuja eſt ſententia? Ciceronis. Or by a word that may govern divers caſes: as, Quanti emiſti librum? Parvo. Or except I muſt anſwer by one of theſe

Poſ-

Poſſeſſives. Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter: as, Cujus eſt domus? non veſtra, ſed noſtra.

Nouns of the Comparative and the Superlative degree, being put partitively, that is to ſay, having after them this Engliſh *of*, or *among*, require a Genitive caſe: as, Aurium mollior eſt ſiniſtra, Of the eares, the left is the ſofter. Cicero Oratorum eloquentiſſimus, Cicero the moſt eloquent of Orators.

Nouns of the Comparative degree having *than* or *by* after them, do cauſe the word following to be the Ablative caſe: as, Frigidior glacie, More cold than ice. Doctior multo, Better learned by a great deale. Uno pede altior, Higher by a foot.

The Dative caſe.

Adjectives that betoken profit or diſprofit, likeneſſe or unlikeneſſe, pleaſure, ſubmitting, or belonging to any thing, require a Dative caſe: as, Labor eſt utilis corpori. Labour is profitable to the body. Æqualis Hectori, Equall to Hector. Idoneus bello, Fit for war. Jucundus omnibus, Pleaſant to all perſons. Parenti ſupplex, Suppliant to his father. Mihi proprium, Proper to me.

Likewiſe Nounes Adjectives of the paſſive ſignification in bilis, and Participials in dus: as, Flebilis, flendus omnibus, To be lamented of all men. Formidabilis, formidandus hoſti, To be feared of his enemies.

The Accuſative caſe.

The meaſure of length, breadth, or thicknesſe of any thing, is put after Adjectives in the Accuſative caſe, and ſometime in the Ablative caſe: as, Turris alta centum pedes. A tower an hundred foot high. Arbor lata tres digitos, A tree three fingers broad. Liber craſſus tres pollices, *vel* tribus pollicibus, A booke three inches thick.

The Ablative caſe.

Adjectives ſignifying fulneſſe, emptineſſe, plenty, or wanting, require an Ablative caſe, and ſometime a Genitive: as, Copiis abundans. Crura thymo plena. Vacuus ira, iræ, ab ira. Nulla epiſtola inanis re aliqua. Ditiſſimus agri. Stultorum plena ſunt omnia. Quis niſi mentis inops, oblatum reſpuat aurum? Integer vitæ, ſceleriſque purus, non eget Mauri jaculis nec arcu. Expers omnium. Corpus inane animæ.

These Adjectives, Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, with ſuch others, will have an Ablative caſe: as, Dignus honore. Captus oculis. Virtute præditus, Paucis contentus.

Where note that Dignus, indignus, and contentus, may inſtead of the Ablative caſe, have an Infinitive Mood of a verb: as, Dignus laudari, Worthy to be praiſed. Contentus in pace vivere, Content to live in peace.

Conſtruction of the Pronoune.

These Genitive caſes of the Primitives, Mei, tui, ſui, noſtri, & veſtri, be uſed, when ſuffering, or paſſion is ſignified: as, Pars tui. Amor mei. But when poſſeſſion is ſignified, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, and veſter, be uſed: as, Ars tua. Imago tua.

These Genitive caſes, Noſtrûm, veſtrûm, be uſed after Diſtributives, Partitives, Comparatives, and Superlatives: as, Nemo veſtrûm. Aliquis noſtrûm. Major veſtrûm. Maximus natu noſtrûm.

Conſtruction of the Verb: and firſt with the Nominative caſe.

Sum, forem, fio, exiſto; and certaine verbs paſſives: as, Dicor, vocor, ſalutor, appellor, habeor, exiſtimor, videor, with other like, will have ſuch caſes after them, as they have before them: as, Fama eſt

est malum, Fame is an evil thing. Malus culturâ fit bonus, An evill person by due ordering or governance is made good. Crœsus vocatur dives. Crœsus is called rich. Horatius salutatur Poëta, Horace is saluted by the name of Poët. Malo te divitem esse, quàm haberi, I had rather thou wert rich indeed, than so accounted.

Also verbs that betoken bodily moving, going, resting, or doing, which be properly called verbs of gesture: as, Eo, incedo, curro, sedeo, appareo, bibo, cubo, studeo, dormio, somnio, and such other like, as they have before them a nominative case of the doer or sufferer, so they may have after them a nominative case of the Noun, or Participle, declaring the manner or circumstance of the doing or suffering: as, Incedo claudus, I goe lame. Petrus dormit securus, Peter sleepeth void of care. Tu cubas supinus, Thou lyest in bed with thy face upward. Somnias vigilans, Thou dreamest waking. Studeto stans, Studie thou standing. And likewise in the Accusative case: as, Non decet quenquam meiere currentem aut mandentem, It doth not become any man to pisse running or eating.

And generally when the word that goeth before the verb, and the word that cometh after the verb belong both to one thing, that is to say have respect either to other, or depend either of other, they shall be put both in one case, whether the verbe be transitive or intransitive, of what kind soever the verb be: as, Loquor frequens. I speake often. Taceo multus, I hold my peace much. Scribo epistolas rarissimus. I write Letters very seldome. Nè assuescas bibere vinum jejunus, Accustome not thy selfe to drinke wine next thy heart, or, not having eaten somewhat before.

The

The Genitive caſe.

THis Verb Sum, when it betokeneth or importeth poſſeſſion, owing, or otherwiſe pertaining to a thing, as a token, propertie, duty, or guiſe, it caſeth the Noun, Pronoun, or Participle following to be put in the Genitive caſe: as, Hæc veſtis eſt patris, This garment is my fathers. Inſipientis eſt dicere, non putâram, It is the property of a foole to ſay, I had not thought. Extremæ eſt dementiæ diſcere dediſcenda, It is a point of the greateſt folly in the world, tot learne things that muſt afterward be learned otherwiſe. Orantis eſt nihil niſi cœleſtia cogitare, It is the duty of a man that is ſaying his prayers, to have mind on nothing but heavenly things. Except that theſe pronounes, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, and veſter, ſhall in ſuch manner of ſpeaking be uſed in the Nominative caſe: as, Hic codex eſt meus, This book is mine. Hæc domus eſt veſtra, This houſe is yours. Non eſt mentiri meum, It is not my guiſe (or property) to lye. Noſtrum eſt injuriam non inferre, It is our parts not to do wrong. Tuum eſt omnia juxta pati, It is thy part (or duty) to ſuffer all things alike.

Verbs that betoken to eſteem or regard, require a Genitive caſe betokening the value: as, Parvi ducitur probitas, Honeſty is reckoned little worth. Maximi penditur nobilitas, Nobleneſſe of birth is very much regarded.

Verbs of accuſing, condemning, warning, purgeing, quitting, or aſſoiling, will have a Genitive caſe of the crime, or of the cauſe, or of the thing that one is accuſed, condemned, or warned of: or elſe an Ablative caſe moſt commonly without a Præpoſition: as, Hic furti ſe alligat, *vel* furto. Admonuit me errati *vel* errato. De pecuniis repetundis damnatus eſt.

Sata-

Satago, miſereor, miſereſco, require a Genitive caſe: as, Rerum ſuarum ſatagit. Miſerere mei Deus.

Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, recordor, and memini, will have a Genitive, or an Accuſative caſe: as, Reminiſcor hiſtoriæ. Obliviſcor carminis. Recordor pueritiam. Obliviſcor lectionem. Memini tui, *vel* te, I remember thee. Memini de te, I ſpeak of thee. Egeo, or indigeo tui, *vel* te, I have need of thee. Potior urbis, I conquer the City. Potior voto, I obtain my deſire.

The Dative caſe.

ALl manner of Verbs put acquiſitively, that is to ſay, with theſe tokens *to* or *for* after them, will have a Dative caſe: as, Non omnibus dormio, I ſleep not to all men. Huic habeo, non tibi, I have it for this man, and not for thee.

To this rule do alſo belong Verbs betokening to profit or diſprofit: as, Commodo, incommodo, noceo.

To { Compare: as Comparo, compono, confero.
Give or reſtore: as, Dono, reddo, refero.
Promiſe or to pay: as, Promitto, polliceor, ſolvo.
Command or ſhew: as, Imperio, indico, monſtro.
Truſt: as, Fido, confido, fidem habeo.
Obey or to be againſt: as, Obedio, adulor, repugno.
Threaten or be angry with: as, Minor, indignor, iraſcor. }

Alſo Sum, with his compounds, except Poſſum. Alſo Verbs compound with Satis, benè & malè: as, Satisfacio, benefacio, malefacio. Finally, certaine Verbs compound with theſe Prepoſitions, Præ, ad, con, ſub, ante, poſt, ob, in and inter, will have a Dative caſe: as, Præluceo, adjacio, condono, ſuboleo, anteſto, poſthabeo, objicio, inſulto, interſero.

This verb Sum, es, fui, may oftentimes be ſet for ha-

habeo, and then the word that seemeth in te English to be the Nominative case, shall be put in the Dative, and the word that seemeth to be the Accusative case, shal be the Nominative: as, Est mihi mater, I have a mother. Non est mihi argentum, I have no money. But if Sum be the Infinitive mood, this Nominative shal be turned into the Accusative: as, Scio tibi non esse argentum, I know thou hast no money.

Also when Sum hath after him a Nominative case and a Dative, the word that is the Nominative case, may be also the Dative: So that Sum may in such manner of speaking be construed with a double Dative case: as Sum tibi præsidio, I am to thee a safegard. Hæc res est mihi voluptati, This thing is to me a pleasure.

And not onely Sum, but also many other verbs may in such manner of speaking have a double Dative case, one of the person, and another of the thing: as, Do tibi vestem pignori. Verto hoc tibi vitio. Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis.

The Accusative case.

VErbs transitives are all such as have after them an Accusative case of the doer or sufferer, whether they be active commune or deponent: as, Usus promptus facit. Fœminæ ludificantur viros. Largitur pecuniam.

Also verbs Neuters may have an Accusative case of their owne signification: as, Endimionis somnum dormis. Gaudeo gaudium. Vivo vitam.

Verbs of asking, teaching, and arraying, will have two Accusative cases; one of the sufferer, and another of the thing: as, Rogo te pecuniam. Doceo te literas. Quod te jamdudum hortor. Exuo me gladium.

The Ablative caſe.

ALl verbs require an Ablative caſe of the inſtrument, put with this ſigne *with* before it or of the cauſe, or of the manner of doing: as, Ferit eum gladio. Taceo metu. Summâ eloquentiâ cauſam egit.

The word of price is put after verbs in the Ablative caſe: as, Vendidi auro. Emptus ſum argento. Except theſe Genitives when they be put alone without ſubſtantives: Tauti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunique: as, Quanti mercatus es hunc equum? Certe pluris quàm vellem. Saving that after verbs of price we ſhall alwayes uſe theſe Adverbs. Chariùs, viliùs, meliùs, and pejùs, in ſtead of their caſuals.

Verbs of plenty or ſcarceneſſe, filling, emptying, loading or unloading, will have an Ablative caſe: as, Affluis opibus. Cares virtute. Expleo te fabulis. Spoliavit me bonis omnibus. Oneras ſtomachum cibo. Levabo te hoc onere. Likewiſe. Utor, fungor, fruor, potior, lætor, gaudeo, dignor, muto, munero, communico, afficio, proſequor, impertio, impertior.

Verbs that betoken receiving, or diſtance, or taking away, will have an Ablative caſe, with à, ab, è, ex, or de: as, Accepit literas à Petro. Audivi ex nuncio. Longè diſtat à nobis. Eripui te è malis. And this Ablative after Verbs of taking away may be turned into a Dative: as, Subtraxit mihi cingulum. Eripuit illi vitam.

Verbs of comparing or exceeding, may have an Ablative caſe of the word that ſignifieth the meaſure of exceeding: as, Præferò hunc multis gradibus, I prefer this man by many degrees. Paulo intervallo illum ſuperat, He is beyond the other but a little ſpace.

A Noune, or a Pronoun Substantive, joyned with a Participle, expressed or understood, and having none other word whereof it may bee governed, it shall bee put in the Ablative case absolute: as, Rege veniente, hostes fugerunt, The King comming, the enemies fled. Me duce vinces, I being Captain, thou shalt overcome.

And it may be resolved by any of these words, Dum, cum, quando, si, quamquam, postquam: as, Rege veniente; id est, Dum veniret Rex. Me duce; id est, Si ego dux fuero.

Constructions of Passives.

A Verb Passive will have after him and Ablative case with a Preposition, or sometime a Dative of the doer: as, Virgilius legitur à me. Tibi fama petatur. And the same Ablative or Dative, shal be the Nominative case to the Verb, if it be made by the active: as, Ego lego Virgilium Petas tu famam.

Gerunds.

GErunds and Supines, will have such cases as the Verbs that they come of: as, Otium scribendi literas. Ad consulendum tibi. Auditum poëtas.

WHen the English of the Infinitive Mood commeth after any of these Nounes substantives, Studium, causa, tempus, gratiam, otium, occasio, libido, spes, opportunitas, voluntas, modus, ratio, gestus, satietas, potestas, licentia, consuetudo, consilium, vis, norma, amor, cupido, locus, and others like, if the verb should be of the Active voice, it shall be made by the Gerund in di. And the same Gerund in di, is used also after certaine Adjectives: as, Cupidus visendi. Certus eundi. Peritus jaculandi, Gnarus bellandi.

When

WHen ye have an English of the Participle of the present tense, with this signe *of* or *with*, coming after a Noun adjective, it shall in Latine making be put in the Gerund in do, as, Defessus sum ambulando, I am weary of walking.

Also the English of the Participle of the present tense coming without a Substantive, with this signe *In* or *by* before him shall in Latine making be put in the Gerund in do, as, Cæsar dando, sublevando, ignoscendo, gloriam adeptus est. In apparando totum hunc consumunt diem. And the same Gerund in do is used either without a Preposition, or with one of these Prepositions, A, ab, de, è, ex, cum, in, pro, as, Deterrent à bibendo, Ab amando. Cogitat de edendo. Ratio bene scribendi cum loquendo conjuncta est.

THe English of the Infinitive mood comming after a reason, and shewing the cause of a reason, may be put in the Gerund in dum, as, Dies mihi ut satis sit ad agendum, vereor. I fear that a whole day will not be enough for me to doe my business.

The Gerund in dum is used after one of these Prepositions, Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante, as, Ad capiendum hostes. Ob (*vel* propter) redimendum captivos. Inter cœnandum. Ante damnandum.

And when ye have this English *must* or *ought* in a reason, where it seemeth to be made by this Verb oportet, it may be put in the Gerund in dum, with this verb est set Impersonally: and then the word that seemeth in the English to be the Nominative case, shall be put in the Dative: as, Abeundum est mihi, I must goe hence.

Supines.

THe first Supine hath his Active signification, and is put after Verbs and Participles, that betoken moving to a place: as, Eo Cubitum. Spectatum admissi risum teneatis amici?

The latter Supine hath his Passive signification, and is put after Nouns Adjectives, as Dignus, indignus, turpis, fœdus, proclivis, facilis, odiosus, mirabilis, optimus, and such like. And the same Supine may also be turned into the Infinitive mood passive: as it may be indifferently said in Latine, Facile factu, or Facile fieri, Easie to be done. Turpe dictu, or Turpe dici, Unhoneſt to be spoken.

The Time.

NOuns that betoken part of time, be commonly put in the Ablative case: as, Nocte vigilas. Luce dormis. But Nouns that betoken continual term of time, without ceasing or intermission, be commonly used in the Accusative case: as, Sexaginta annos natus. Hyemem totam stertis.

Space of Place.

NOuns that betoken space between place and place, be commonly put in the Accusative case: as, Pedem hinc nè discesseris, Go no thou a foot from this place.

A place.

NOuns Appellatives, or names of great places, be put with a Prepoſition, if thy follow a Verb that signifieth, In a place, To a place, From a place, or By a place: as, Vivo in Anglia, Veni per Galliam in Italiam, Proficiscor ex urbe.

In a place, or at a place, if the place be a proper name

name of the first or second declension, and the singular number, it shall be put in the Genitive case: as, Vixit Londini, Studuit Oxoniæ.

And these Nouns, Humi, domi, Militiæ, belli be likewise used: as, Procumbit humi bos. Militiæ enutritus est. Domi bellique otiosi vivitis.

But if the place be of the third declension, or the plural number, it shall be put in Dative, or in the Ablative case: as, Militavit Carthagini, or Carthagine. Athenis natus est. Likewise we say, Ruri, or Rure educatus est.

To a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the Accusative case, without a Preposition: as, Eo Romam. Likewise, Confero me domum. Recipio me rus.

From a place, or by a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the Ablative case without a Preposition: as, Discessit Londino. Profectus est Londino (*vel* per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. Domus and Rus be likewise used: as, Abiit domo. Rure reversus est.

Impersonals.

A Verb Impersonal hath no Nominative case before him; and this word *it*, or *there*, is commonly his signe: as, Decet, It becometh. Oportet aliquem esse. There must be some body. But if he hath neither of these words before him, then the word that seemeth to be the Nominative case, shall be such case as the verb Impersonal will have after him: as, me oportet, I must. Tibi licet, Thou mayest.

Interest, refert, and est for interest, require a Genitive case of all casual words, except meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ, and cujâ, the Ablative cases of the

Pronouns poſſeſſives: as, Intereſt omnium rectè agere. Tuâ refert teipſum nôſſe.

Certain Impersonals require a Dative caſe: as, Libet, licet, patet, liquet, conſtat, placet, expedit, prodeſt, ſufficit, vacat, accidit, convenit, contingit, and other like. Some will have an Accuſative caſe onely: as, Delectat, decet, juvat, oportet. Some beſide the Accuſative caſe will have alſo a Genitive: as, Noſtri noſmet pœnitet. Me civitatis tædet. Pudet me negligentiæ, Miſeret me tui. Me illorum miſereſcit.

Verbs Impersonals of the Paſſive voice, being formed of the Neuters, doe govern ſuch caſe as the verbs Neuters which they come of: as, Parcatur ſumptui, Let coſt be ſpared: Becauſe we ſay Parcamus Pecuniæ. Let us ſpare coſt.

A verb Impersonal of the Paſſive voice, hath like caſe as other verbs Paſſives have: as, Benefit multis à principe. Yet many times the caſe is not expreſſed, but underſtood: as, Maxima vi certatur, *ſubaudi* ab illis.

When a deed is ſignified to be done of many, the Verb being a verb Neuter, we may well change the verb Neuter unto the Impersonall in tur: as, In ignum poſita eſt, fletur.

A Participle.

PArticiples govern ſuch caſes as the Verbs that they come of: as, Fruiturus amicis. Conſulens tibi. Diligendus ob omnibus.

Here note, that Participles may four manner of wayes be changed into Nouns. The firſt is when the voice of a Participle is conſtrued with another caſe than the Verb that it commeth of: as, Appetens vini, Greedy of wine.

The

The ſecond when it is compounded with a Prepoſition, which the Verb that it commeth of cannot be compounded withal: as, Indoctus, innocens.

The third when it formeth all the degrees of Compariſon: as, Amans, amantior, amantiſſimus, Doctus, doctior, doctiſſimus.

The fourth when it hath no reſpect, nor expreſs difference of time: as, Homo laudatus, *A man laudable.* Puer amandus *id eſt*, amari dignus, *A child worthy to be loved.* And all theſe are properly called Nouns participials.

Participles when they be changed into Nouns require a Genitive caſe: as, Fugitans litium. Indoctus pilæ. Cupientiſſimus tui. Lactis abundans.

Theſe Participial voices, peroſus, exoſus, pertæſus, have alwaies the active ſignification and they govern an Accuſative caſe: as, Exoſus ſævitiam, *Hating cruelty.* Vitam pertæſus, *weary of life.*

The Adverb.

Adverbs, of quantity, time and place, doe require a Genitive caſe: as, Multum lucri, Tunc temporis, Ubique gentium.

Certain Adverbs will have a Dative caſe, like as the Nouns that they come of: as, Venit obviam illi. Canit ſimiliter huic.

Theſe Datives be uſed adverbially, Tempori luci, veſperi: as, Tempori ſurgendum. Veſperi cubandum. Luci laborandum.

Certain adverbs will have an accuſative caſe of the Prepoſition that they come of: as, Propiùs urbem. Proximè caſtra.

Where note, that Prepoſitions, when they be ſet without a caſe, or elſe doe form the degrees of Compariſon, be changed into adverbs.

The Conjunction.

COnjunctions Copulatives and Diſjunctives, and theſe four, Quam, niſi, præterquam, an, couple like caſes: as, Xenophon & Plato fuere æquales. And ſometimes they be put between divers caſes: as, Studui Romæ & Athenis. Eſt liber meus & fratris. Emi fundum centum nummis & pluris.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Diſjunctives moſt commonly join like Moods and Tenſes together: as, Petrus & Johannes precabantur & docebant. And ſometime divers tenſes: as, Et habetur & referetur tibi à me gratia.

The Preposition.

SOmetime this Præpoſition In, is not expreſſed but underſtood, and the caſual word nevertheleſſe put in the Ablative caſe: as, Habeo te loco parentis, id eſt, in loco.

A Verb compound, ſometime requireth the caſe of the Præpoſition that he is compounded withall: as: Exeo domo. Prætereo te inſalutatum. Adeo templum.

The Interjection.

CErtain Interjections require a Nominative caſe: as, O feſtus dies hominis! Certain a Dative: as, Hei mihi. Certain an Accuſative: as, Heu ſtirpam inviſam. Certain a Vocative: as, Proh ſancte Jupiter. And the ſame proh will have an Accuſative caſe: as, Proh Deum atque hominum fidem.

GULIEL-

GULIELMI LILII ad ſuos Diſcipulos monita Pædagogica, ſeu

Carmen de moribus.

QUi mihi diſcipulus, puer, es, cupis atque doceri,
Huc ades, hæc animo concipe dicta tuo.
Manè citus lectum fuge, mollem diſcute ſomnum:
Templa petas ſupplex, & venerare Deum.
Attamen in primis facies ſit lota, manúſque,
Sint nitidæ veſtes, comptáque cæſaries.
Deſidiam fugiens, cùm te ſchola noſtra vocârit:
Adſis, nulla pigræ ſit tibi cauſa moræ.
Me Præceptorem cùm videris ore ſaluta,
Et condiſcipulos ordine quoſque tuos.
Tu quoque fac ſedeas ubi te ſediſſe jubemus,
Inque loco, niſi ſis juſſus abire, mane.
Ac magis ut quisque eſt doctrinæ munere clarus,
Sic magis is clarâ ſede locandus erit.
Scalpellum, calami, atramentum, charta, libelli,
Sint ſemper ſtudiis arma parata tuis.
Si quid dictabo, ſcribes, at ſingula rectè,
Nec macula, aut ſcriptis menda ſit ulla tuis.
Sed tua nec laceris dictata, aut carmina chartis
Mandes, quæ libris inſeruiſſe decet.
Sæpè recognoſcas tibi lecta, animóque revolvas.
Si dubites, nunc hos conſule, nunc alios.
Qui dubitat, qui ſæpè rogat, mea dicta tenebit,
Is qui nil dubitat, nil capit inde boni.

Discè puer quæso, noli dediscere quicquam,
Ne mens te insimulet conscia desidiæ.
Sisque animo attentus: quid enim docuisse juvabit,
Si mea non firmo pectore verba premas?
Nil tam difficile est, quod non solertia vincat,
Invigila, & parta est gloria militiæ
Nam veluti flores tellus nec semina profert,
Ni sit continuo victa labore manûs,
Sic puer, ingenium si non exercitet, ipsum
Tempus & amittet spem simul ingenii.
Est etiam semper lex in sermone tenenda,
Nè nos offendat improba garrulitas.
Incumbens studio, submissâ voce loquêris,
Nobis dum reddis, voce canorus eris.
Et quæcunque mihi reddis, discantur ad unguem:
Singula & abjecto verbula redde libro.
Nec verbum quisquam dicturo suggerat ullum,
Quod puero exitium non mediocre parit.
Si quicquam rogito, sic respondere studebis,
Ut laudem dictis & mereare decus.
Non lingua celeri nimis laudabere tardâ,
Est virtus medium, quod tenuisse juvat.
Et quoties loqueris memor esto loquare Latinè,
Et veluti scopulus barbara verba fuge.
Præterea socios, quoties te cunque rogabunt,
Instrue & ignaros ad mea vota trahe.
Qui docet indoctos licet indoctissimus esset.
Ipse brevi reliquis doctior esse queat.
Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere Grammaticastros,
Ingens Romani dedecus eloquii:
Quorum tam særuus nemo aut tam barbarus ore est,
Quem non authorem barbara turba probet.
Grammaticas rectè si vis cognoscere leges,
Discere si cupias cultiùs ore loqui:
Addiscas veterum clarissima scripta virorum,
Et quos authores turba Latina docet.

Nunc

Nunc te Virgilius, nunc ipſe Terentius optat,
Nunc ſimus amplecti te Ciceronis opus:
Quos qui non didicit, nil præter ſomnia vidit,
Certat & in tenebris vivere Cimmeriis.
Sunt quos delectat (ſtudio virtutis honeſtæ
Poſthabito) nugis tempora conterere.
Sunt quibus eſt cordi, manibus, pedibúſve ſodales,
Aut alio quovis ſollicitare modo.
Eſt alius, qui ſe dum clarum ſanguine jactat,
Inſulſo reliquis improbat ore genus.
Te tam prava ſequi nolim veſtigia morum,
Ne tandem factis præmia digna feras.
Nihil dabis aut vendes, nil permutabis emęſve,
Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feres.
Inſuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,
Mitte aliis, puerum nil niſi pura decent.
Clamor, rixa, joci, mendacia, furta, cachinni,
Sint procul à vobis, Martis & arma procul.
Nil penitùs dices quod turpe, aut non ſit honeſtum,
Eſt vitæ ac pariter janua lingua necis.
Ingens crede nefas cuiquam maledicta referre,
Jurare aut magni numina ſacra Dei.
Denique ſervabis res omnes, atque libellos,
Et tecum quoties ſique rediſque feres.
Effuge vel cauſas faciunt quæcunque nocentem,
In quibus & nobis diſplicuiſſe potes.

Symbolum Apoſtolorum.

Credo pia in noſtrum ratione Deúmque Patremque,
Omnia quem ſtatuo numine poſſe ſuo:
Qui nitidis clarum ſtellis fabricavit Olympum,
Stat cujus verbo qua patet omne ſolum.
Credo quoque in Chriſtum ſimili pietate colendum:
Unicus eſt noſtri filius ille Dei.
Omnis huic patrii eſt ſubjecta potentia regni,
Qui regit arbitrio cuncta creata ſuo.
Pene fide majus fuerat conceptus in alvo
Virginis, afflatu numinis ille ſacro.
Poſtmodò conceptum peperit puriſſima virgo,
Quæ Maria eſt certo nomine dicta ſuo.
Quique fuit paſſus ſub iniquo multa Pilato,
Præſide Judæi Cæſareo populi.
Affixuſque cruci miſerandâ morte necatus,
More Paleſtina deinde ſepultus homo.
Interea vindex ad Tartara cæca receſſit,
Jus adimens nigris imperiúmque deis;
Terque ubi præbuerat mundo ſua lumina Titan,
Surrexit per ſe viribus ipſe ſuis:
Stelligeras ſcanditque domus ubi cuncta potentis
Proximus ad dextram nunc ſedit uſque Patris.
Inde redibit, ut & vivos vitâque carentes
Judicet, & tota quæ ſit in orbe fides.
Inque Dei flatum credo, ſpirabile numen,
Cujus aguntur vitam flamine cuncta ſuam;
Confiteor ſanctos homines, cœtumque piorum,
In quibus eſt veri cultus amórque Dei.

Quos,

Quos, quod habent Jesu communia dogmata Christi,
Comuni dicas nomine Christicolas.
Omnia per Christum fateor peccata remitti
Omnibus his quibus est indubitata fides.
Credo quod hæc olim rursus caro nostro resurget,
Quodque procul dubiò vita perennis erit.

Præcatio Dominica.

O Pater omnipotens clarique habitator Olympi,
Laudetur merita nomen honore tuum.
Adveniat regnum. Tua sit rata ubique voluntas,
Fiat & in terris, sicut in arce poli.
Da nobis hodiè panem, & nos exime noxa,
Ut veniam nostris hostibus usque damus.
Nec sine tentando Stygius nos opprimat error,
Fac animas nostras ut mala nulla ligent.
Amen.

Decalogus.

NOn aliena tuis venerabere numina votis.
Idolum nullum facies, quod pronus adores,
Sume Deique tui vanos nec nomen in usus.
Septima sacra coles, opera feriatus ab omni.
Semper honore tuos merito reverere parentes.
Non hominem quenquam crudeli morte necabis.
Alterius caveas lectum temerare jugalem.
Non furtum facie, digitos cohibebis ab illo.
Testis es accitus? nihil attestabere falsò.
Alterius nuptam, famulam, nec remve cupisces.

Baptis-

Baptiſmus.

CHriſtus ad æthereas cùm vellet ſcandere ſedes,
Dixit diſcipulis talia verba ſuis:
Ite per extremas, ô vos mea viſcera, gentes,
Cunctos doctrinam rite docete meam.
Inque Patris, Natique, & Flatûs nomine Sancti,
Mortales undis ſponte lavate ſacris.
Nam qui crediderit, lotúſque erit amne ſalubri,
Hunc bono perpetuo vita, ſalúſque beant.
Qui ſine ſalvifica fuerit pietate fideque,
Hunc bona deſtituent vita, ſalúſque ſimul.

Cœna Dominica.

DOminus Jeſus Chriſtus, hoſtibus ſuis
Qua nocte Judæ proditus dolo fuit,
Capiens manu panem ſacra, Deo Patri
Grateſque agens, fregit, ſuiſque porrigens,
Accipite, dixit, edite, corpus hoc meum eſt,
Quod deditur ſalute pro veſtra: in mei
Hoc facite memoriam, meique funeris
Celebrate honorem. Poculum ſimili modo
Capiens manu, grateſque agens Deo Patri,
Sociis dedit, dixitque, Bibite ſinguli,
Hoc eſt novum fœdus meum per ſanguinem,
Ablutionem in criminum qui funditur.
Hoc facite quotieſcunque bibitis in mei
Memores honorem, & prædicate meam necem.

Puer orans ante cibum.

His epulis doníſque tuis benedicito Chriſte,
Ut foveant juſſu corpora feſſa tuo.
Non alit in fragili panis modo corpore vitam:
Sermo tuus vitæ tempora longa facit.

Alia.

ARbiter o rerum, noſtræ ſpes unica vitæ,
Nos tibi devotum ſanctifica populum.
Sanctificaque tuo conceſſum munere potum,
Huic menſæ impoſitas ſanctificaque dapes.
Fac ſatiati hymnum pura tibi mente canamus,
Ut tua laus noſtro ſemper in ore ſonet.

Alia.

QUæ nunc ſumemus membris alimenta caduca,
Hæc, Deus, imperio ſint benedicta tuo.

Alia.

PRæſtita divino nobis alimenta favore,
Authoris dextra ſint benedicta Dei.

Alia.

CHriſte ſacrata velis hæc noſtræ munera menſæ,
Numine cuncta tuo Chriſte ſacrata velis.

Alia.

FAc tua, Chriſte, piis accedat gratia menſis,
Ut noſcant ſuperus pectora noſtra dapes.

Alia.

Alia.

ALme Deus nobis benedic, & redde ſalubres,
Quas capimus largè te tribuente dapes.
Non laute humanam ſuſtentant fercula vitam,
Sed quæ divini vox venit ore Patris.

Puer orans poſt cibum.

QUod Cerere & potu pleni ſumus, ipſaque quòd jam
Viſcera quæſito ſunt ſaturata cibo:
Laus tibi Chriſte Deus, mundi venerande redemptor,
Qui mare, qui cœlos, qui Phlegetonta domas.

Puer orans pos cibum

Alia.

QUod ſumus utilibus dapibus, potúque refecti,
Laus tibi pro donis ſit Deus alme tuis.

Alia.

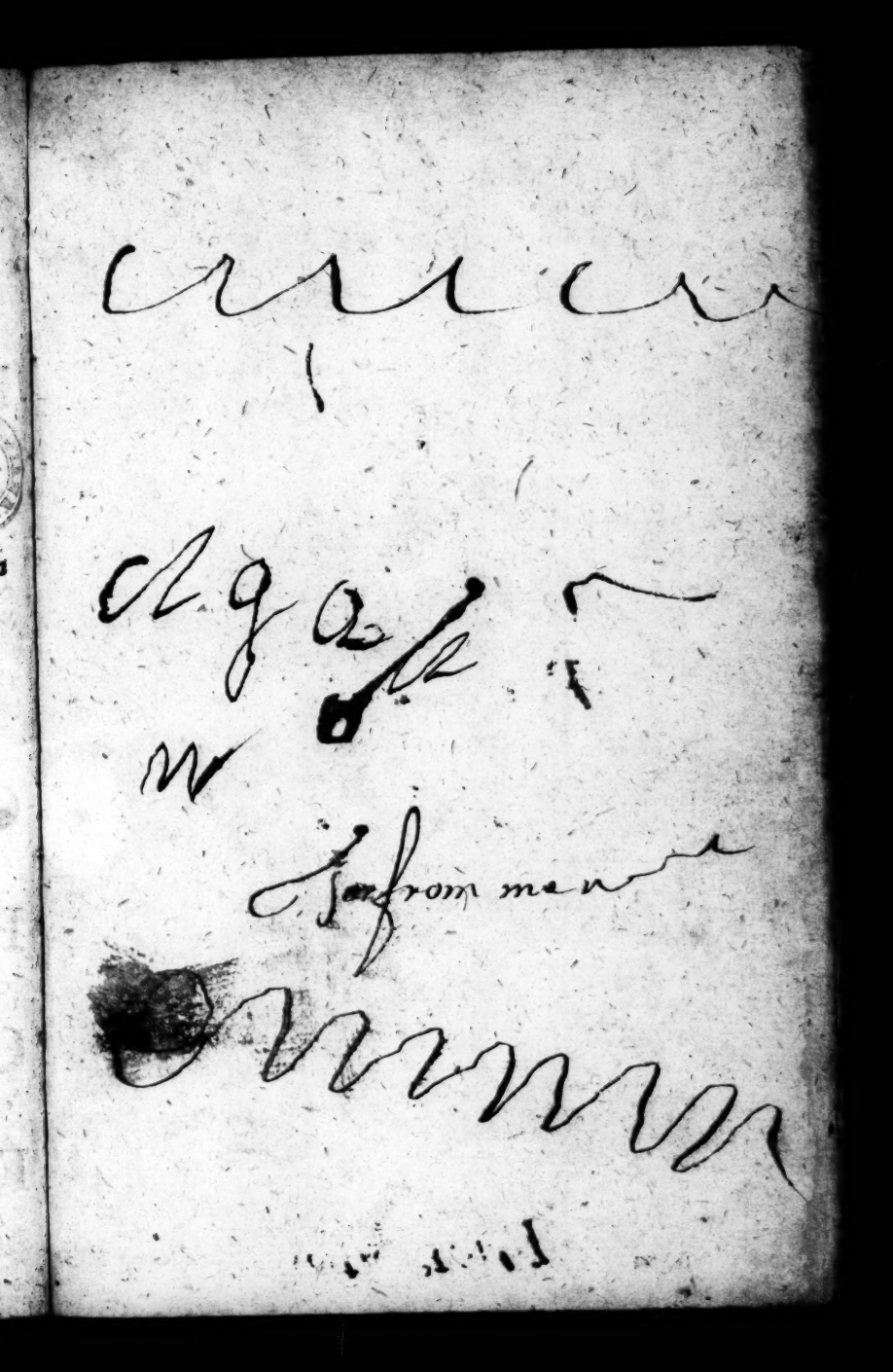
DEbile qui corpus largito pane refecit,
Et verbo mentem recreet ille ſuo.

Alia.

QUi largo corpus potúque cibóque refecit,
Paſcat & æterno pectora noſtra cibo.

Alia.

QUas agimus grates læta Pater accipe fronte,
Qui nobis largâ das alimenta manu.

FINIS.

FINIS FINI